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Agricultural.

THE SILO FOR FARMERS.

Editor of the Michigan Farmer. ant to endorse the position taken by most profitable and economical invests a small farmer or a large farmer could much oil. And this is the almost universal re. Is it not a little singular that er have never tried it?

be considered as authoritative, when | larity. large a number of our best known breed-

Mr. Voorhees meets the question of ex- | and Mr. Smith says his stock is excellent. are with figures that are convincing. The other was two years old, sired by same silo on the score of cost.

The silo is to be an important factor in Michigan farmers to solve the probalive to his own interests, car refuse ed of the utility and economy of the

HE WANTS THE FIGURES.

the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. noticed in the last issue of the FARMER article from Venice signed X, stating he had sold from forty acres of land, des not state that it was all raised in ar. With present prices I cannot see could have done so, but would like we him explain more fully. In the first is I would like to know how many acres aired to raise the amount of wheat he realize \$133.23. The best piece of hat raised in this township for 1889 did age twenty bushels of marketable wheat acre, but we will say that his did age twenty bushels. At 70 cents per the average price raid this winter, he fould have sold over 333 bu., he would also re enough more for bread and seed to

take 400 bu. or near that amount, if so that

would require twenty acres or half of his As to his selling over \$47 wor h of clover ed, it must certainly have required five acres at the least, and as for pasture we Will say he will need at the least ten acres to turn off the amount of stock and butter he claims to have done. We now have only five acres left for him to raise his corn. lied for teams, etc., not saying anything about the amount of ground it requires to raise \$80 worth of beans. We would also lke to know where his garden, house, bain, buildings, etc., are located. Another point which seems incredible is about his ogs. We will say that he sold them for our cents per pound, live weight, he would have to have over 5,800 lbs.; at 200 lbs. per og it would require 29 hogs. Pretty good gs. I will not say anything about his cattle, beef, sheep, chickens and eggs at present, but will be very thankful to X. for seme "pointers" on farming, as I cannot come anywhere near him in this town-Sip and same county, with as good land as there is in the State, and do the work

FINE SHEEP-BIG FLEECES.

That's What the Saline Sheep-Breeders' Association had at its Annual Shearing -The Champion Ewe's Fleece-The Record of Fleeces a Phenomenal Oue.

The annual shearing of the Saline Sheep-

Breeders' Association of Saline was held in the village on Tue day last. As it turned out, it was about the only good day for a shearing the whole week, being clear and warm, starting the oil on the sheep and the sweat on the shearers. The show of sheep was a remarkable one, not in numbers, but in quality and weight of fleece. There was not a poor sheep on exhibition, while various types were represented, from the plain-bodied long-stapled sheep to the big wrinkly ones with a hide large enough to cover a bullock. The average for the animals sheared is one of the best ever made at a public shearing, although there were no phenomenal fleeces, except that of the ewe owned by N. A. Wood, which gave a fleece of 28 lbs. 5 cz. The sheep also showed an increase in the weight of carcass, and, generally, in

length of staple. Mr. C. R. Parsons, Secretary of the Association, had six rams and two ewes on exhibition. Three of the rams were two-yearolds by C. R. P. 125, another by Short's Diamond, and one by Chief (C. R. P. 108), a ram lamb by C. R. P. 134, a son of Chief, and a ewe lamb by same. These sheep were of the delaine type except the one by Diamond. They had large plain bodies, some neck folds, and a long staple of wool. The Diamond ram was a big sheep with more folds and wrinkles.

he calls Eli, because he expects it to "get gave a fleece of 21 lbs. Fred seems to study there." He was sired by J. T. &. V. Rich the points of his ewes and then breeds each whees, in the last FARMER, on "the | 525, the stock ram at the head of the A. A. to the ram he thinks will best cross with s of the silo for the small farmers." Wood flock, dam by Buckeye (J. L. Butthem, and he certainly keeps up his flock e long believed that a silo was one of tolph 130). He is also a big sheep, with a both in shearing ability and quality of wool. nice long fleece of good quality, and not His fleeces were excellent.

of those who have tested the merits the thres-year-old ram by Diamond, a is now six years old, gave a heavier fleece yearling by Trojan; and the ewes by last year, and has made a remarkable record. at exception almost, those who ques- Buckeye and J. T. & V. 525. The ewe N.

ory results for several years and are | Crane 177, he by Goldfinder. This is a fine | neck. animal-good sized carcass, strong fleece, Present at the shearing were a number of a good fleece.

A. A. Wood showed four ram lambs, a yearling ewe and ewe lamb from J. T. & V. cheaper production. No thoughtful R. 525, and two ram lambs from Ajax, the ram sold to western parties the past season. tigate its claims. To do so is to be He also had his stock ram, J. T. & V. R. 525, shorn, and he gave a fleece of 36 lbs. o for your farm—the next step will be to 4 cz. He is a very fleecy sheep, and his stock take after him in this respect, as a glance over the record will show. There were more heavy fleeces taken from his stock than we ever saw from the stock of of high quality. The next morning, before | lbs. barn which gave fleeces of 21% and 20%

fleece for the age at the shesring-31 lbs. 6 oz. He is a very promising ram. FARMINGTON.

S. R. Crittenden showed five head, consisting of four ewe lambs and one yearling ewe, sired by Buckeye, S. R. C. 109, and F. C. Wood 310. Mr. Crittenden had the misfortune to lose his stock ram recently, which was a vary heavy-fleeced sheep. We saw him in February, and looked for him to be pretty close to the top at shearing time. He was sired by J. T. & V. R. 525. He has a fine lot of lambs from him.

Mr. Isaac Shaw had two ewes and a ram. The latter was sired by I. Shaw i08, dam a Vermont ewe. Last year he sheared 25 lbs. 17 oz. One of the ewes, two years old, sheared 19 lbs. 4 oz. of good wool.

G. L. Hoyt had six head on exhibition, three rams and three ewes. The ewes were two-year-olds, sired by his stock ram F. C. Wood 34, a son of Sheldon (48), and by a son of his. This latter was sheared, and gave the largest fleece of the day, 36 lbs. 101/cz. He is a big, fine sheep, and with his fleece off showed a fine form of the true Merino type, deep bodied, with great heart girth and strong back and loin. His dam descended from the Hardy flock. He has been sheared in public every year, and still keeps coming. If fitted he could have reached 40 lbs., but Gid. prefers less record and a better ram for use. Mr. Hoyt has a flock of big sheep, and they have plenty of wool and great constitution. A two-year-old ram gave a fleece of 28 lbs. 21/4 inches in length, 364 days' growth.

F. C. Wood, as usual, had some fine sheep. He had four two-year-old rams, three two-year-old ewes, and two lambs. They were sired by Ajax, Buckeye, and Wool-Grower (A. A. Wood 312), and A. A. J. S. Wood had a two-year-old ram which Wood 149. One of his two-year-old ewes

I. E. Wood had a Sheldon ewe sheared, N. A. Wood had three rams and six ewes, which gave a fleece of 26 lbs. 4 oz. This ewe Mr. G. Avery, of Clinton, Lanawee Co.,

and oppose this system of preserving A. Wood 26, three years old, sired by A. J. had a very fine ram she red which gave a Short 175, sheared 28 lbs. 5 oz. The staple fleece of 34 lbs. 11 oz. of eleven months' artainly Judge Ramsdell's remark "that was 2½ inches in length, and a day under a growth. He was bred by the Van Gleson silo was not adapted to the average far. year's growth. At the shearing last year Brothers, of Clinton, sired by T. Stickney giving this as "the opinion of the her fleece weighed 261/4 ba. When it comes & Son 592, dam a Rich ewe. He is now g stock-growers of Michigan," can to ewes "Normie" gets there with regu- four years old, and a large sheep showing a J. Evaris Smith, of Ypsilanti, had two had not a full years growth, as it looks as if tave been using ensilage with most sat- rams—one three this spring, sired by C. P. he and the Hoyt ram would be neck and

visitors from abroad among whom were Hon, Wm. Ball, W. E. Boyden, J. S. Rowe, ing that this objection has little weight, ram, and a round-bodied, heavy-folded of Camden, S. T. Gridley, of Ypsilanti, C. hat no farmer need delay the building sheep, very short on the legs, and carrying C. Dorr, of Chelsea, T. Van Gieson and Wm. Gadd, of Clinton, E. E. Magg, of Dandee, and a number of the residents of Saline.

The record, which we publish in another column, will be a hard one to beat, and will be interesting to sheep-breeders everywhere. The weights of carcass deserve attention. There were three ram lambs shorn, just one year old, which weighed 108, 107 and 107 lbs., a three-year-old owned by N. A. Wood weighed 178 lbs., and the Hoyt ram 174 lbs. Two year old rams showed by Messrs. Shaw,

A. A. Wood, Hoyt, Parsons, J. S. Wood, one ram at a shearing, and the fleeces were and F. C. Wood, ranged from 130 to 155 Some of those rame, when matured and some visitors, two ewes were sheared at his in full fleece, will be very cless to 200 lbs. These are the little wrinkly Merinos which lbs. A two-year-old ram gave the heaviest fulness.

								Ear	Age,	We of St	Grov	Stap	lbs.	
						Ran			_					
G W Shaw.	GL	Hoyt.			FC	Wood	34	200	2	130		27		03
C I Hout	GL	Hoyt.			FC	Wood	34	194	2	146	364	214	28	00
O T Hout	62 1.	HOVE			N. C.	Wood	254	1.09	4	174	364	24		1014
P C Wood	IF C	Wood			.5 1.	Button	pn 130	004	2	135	364	21/2		08
NY A Wood	NA	Wood			1 1	Buttou	pn 130	125	2	133	858	21/2		14
(I T) Dangong					AA	Wood	101	199	2	156	364		29	1454
									2	140	355	214	23	13
O D Dancone					10: 15	PALSO	118 104	TOP	2	123	355	21/2		00
									2	125	350	21/4	23	00
C R Parsons		*****			CR	Parso	ns	157	2	134	364	214	23	04
N A Wood	N A	Wood			AA	Wood	101	125	3	178	364		33	13
N A Wood	A VE	Wood			TT	& VR	525	140		93	878		15	00
N A WOOD	MA	** 000			CB	Parso	ns 134	176	î	107	370	21/4		07
G R Parsons	7 7	a W D	toh		TT.	Ruttol	nh	525	5	156	364		36	04
A A Wood	JT	X V K	icn		o L	Duttor	ри	110	3		364	214		10
I C Shaw	1.	***				Wood	140			107	375	214		10
A A Wood	AA	M 000			AA	& V D	140	359			364	234		12
J S Wood	FC	W 000	1	******	JI	& VIII	0.500	89		159	336	2%		11
G Avery	V G	RLOS			PS	Wood	140	358			368	2		0314
F C Wood					AA	6 17 D	505	374			365		91	
A A Wood					JT	& V R	520	385		108	380			06
A A Wood					1.1	a V II	12/412	. 000					18	15
A A Wood					A A	MOOG	140	386	1	98	375	21/4	18	02
					1	Is u	es.			-	0.00	011	40	
G L Hoyt	GL	Hoyt			FC	Wood	34	. 218				21/2		15
G L Hovt	GL	Hoyt			H L	HOYL	104	. 440				21/2		10
A A Wood	IA A	Wood	1		JT	& V K	520	. 441				24		12
F C Wood	F C	Wood	1		IA A	Wood	149	. 369			866	21/4	21	08
C R Parsons					CR	Parson	as 108	. 72			***	21/4		04
N A Wood					AT	Short	175	40					15	12
N A Wood					AT	Short	175	. 26				214		05
N A Wood					JS	Wood	80	. 36		108		2%	20	12
N A Wood					AA	Wood	101	. 25				1%		07
N A Wood					JS	Wood	80	. 32	1 2	89		214	22	03
I C Shaw					IC	Shaw 1	08	. 32	9	74	335	2	19	04
I E Wood	A A	Wood	1		MS	Sheld	on 48	. 8	6	123	364	2	26	04
I E Wood	AA	Wood	1	****	CT	& V R	ich 525	452			380	24	18	09
S R Crittenden	AA	11 000	4	** ****	SR	C 109		. 44						13
S R Crittenden					TI.	Buttol	ph 130	46					12	03
F C Wood	Tr C	Wag	4		JS	Buttol	ph	. 380				214		0714
S R Crittenden	g p	Criter	andon		SP	Critter	nden 100	28						00
8 R Crittenden	g D	Critte	nden	*******	FC	Wood	310	1 41	1					07
F C Wood	3 R	Cilut	muen	*****	IT	Ruttol	ph 130	371				914	20	04
N A Wood		*****		****	IT	& V B	525	15					13	04
N A W 000		*****		******	0 1	75 4 TI	. 0.00	- 84	1 3	00	010	-	10	CP1
			_		1	_		_	-	_	_	_		_
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HE TAKES	EXC	CEPT	TOI	IS.		aantan	tmont f	lan to		-		h -	ha49	Date

HE TAKES EXCEPTIONS.

WILLIAMSTON, April 7th, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In last week's issue of the FARMER I saw AMICUS. bits. He thinks all the farmers need is proclivities.

contentment. Contentment with what? Raising high grade cattle for two dollars per hundred, selling butter for ten cents per soap-grease? Contentment to sell seventy the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Associa stated of the over-crop system, and a few have already got flocks as we farm rs k ou that we cannot sell as we farm rs k ou that the cattle business could be relieved by proper legislation. That does not coin tone year at present prices.

AMICUS.

The main trouble with this new State has the first on the ground in the stock men want. We are getting a little tired of being told so much for an agricultural journal that has such a wide spread circulation as the Michigan Farmer.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

When I write such bosh for an agricultural journal that has such a wide spread circulation as the Michigan Farmer.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Can any of the reders of the Farmers begins to see the folly of the over-crop just begin to see the folly of the over-crop is system, and a few have already got flocks about them ourselves; we should now to use hen manure on my corn, whether to put it in the hills or on top of the ment, reap the rewards of their plonter life.

The main trouble with this new State has the stock men want. We are getting a little tired of being told so much for the Michigan Farmer.

Can any of the reders of the Farmers about them ourselves; we should in the over-crop just begin to see the folly of the over-crop is the diseases (we know pretty well about the diseases (we know pretty well about the diseases) when I write such bosh for an agricultural journal that has such a wide spread circulation on, and the thrifty and more frugal neight them ourselves; we should little tired of being told so much diseases (we know pretty well about the diseases (we know pretty well about the diseases (we know pretty well about the diseases) when I write such bosh for an agricultural journal that has such as the first on the State of the Michigan Farmer.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Can any of the reders of the Farmers is settlement of every new country, must move on the diseases (we have already got flocks as the first on the disease

NORTH FARMINGTON, Mich., April 1, '90. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The first annual shearing of the North Farmington Sheep Breeders' Association was held at the barns of H. E. Moore, April 1st. The day was rather cold, but very fair over head. A large crowd was in attendance and considerable interest and enthusiasm was manifest among those present. A number of treeders were present who made no exhibit, among whom were Mr. J. H. Snow, of Birmingham, Mesers. Potts and Gamble, of Milford, E. S. and L. Sprague, of Farmington, and a number of others in-

terested in the sheep business. Mr. Will Sprague, of Farmington, showed four head of Merinos, two yearling ewes, one yearling and one three-year old ram, and they were all good ones.

1. J. Hiller showed three Hampshire rams. two yearlings and one two-year-old, which were bred by C. E. Wakeman, of Pontiac. Judging by the remarks made by the coarse wool men these rams were fine representatives of their breed.

John Beattle showed two yearling Merino rams. Comments on these are not necessarv, as a glance at the record will show that they were good ones, and Mr. Beattie, who has just commenced breeding fine wools, is well pleased with the result of his first look out for us next year. The scaling and ventura.

J. F. Randell showed three Shropshires one ram and two ewes, all yearlings, and being some of Jule's best it is not necessary to say anything more about them. George German also showed Shropshires,

one two-year-old and two yearling rams, and one yearling ewe. These, of course, were first class in every respect and sheared some good fleeces.

A. H. Phelps made an exhibit in Merinos of two yearling rams and one yearling ewe. The ewe is as good a one as any of our old breeders can produce, and Mr. Phelps is cer-

SHEEP SHEARING AT NORTH tainly justified in feeling very proud over

Henry Grinnell brought a wagon load of fine shape. Mr. Grinnell's statement is that a new country." plainly what good care and feed would do. | will be grown.

Of course, the shearing being at Mr. Moore's, his whole flock was inspected more or less, and when the breeders got to the two-year-old ram they seemed quite unanimous in the belief that he is a hard one to beat, and a yearling ram, sired by the two-year-old and from the two year-old's of James M. Turner, of Lansing, Mich. So yellow, per acre, and the last working was dam, also attracted considerable attention, you see this poverty stricken country is not deep cultivation with the steel shovel with being a pretty fair model of his sire but ex- quite dead. Respectfully yours, celling him in fleece. . The dam of these two rams, which is now six years old, was shorn, making the fourth time she was shorn in public and making a record of over 80 pounds

in four fleeces. Nearly all of the sheep exhibited were shorp, but owing to the earliness of the season and not having much warm weather previously, and also to the fact that the sheep shorn, or more especially the Merinos, lacked quite a little of having a y ar's growth at the time of shearing, the weights of the fleeces were not as large as expected, but weighing was done by Messrs. Gamble, Sprague and H. A. Green. Quite a variety of breeds were represented, and the general feeling was that there was room for them all, and that the Association should not be limited to any line of breeders. Arrangements were made to hold a sheep breeders' meeting some time the first of next winter. A programme will be made out and we will

Owner.	Breeder.	Name of Sire.	Ear Label Number.	Age, years	Weight or	Days' Growth.	Length Staple.	Weigh of Fleece
John Beattle H E Moore George German George German J F Rundell I J Hiller I J Hiller Henry Grinnell W H Sprague W H Sprague W H Sprague H E Moore	P Voorheis. P Voorheis. Owner. Owner. Owner. Owner. Owner. Owner. Usprague. Minton. Bowen Jones. Owner. Owner. Owner. Owner. Owner. Owner. Owner. Usprague. Lisprague. Lisprague. Usprague. Usprague. Usprague. Usprague. Usprague. Owner. Usprague. Owner. Usprague. Owner. Usprague. Owner. Usprague. Owner. Owner. Usprague. Owner. Owner. Owner. Usprague. Owner. Owner. Owner. Owner. Owner. Owner.	C A Sessions 58. P Voorhels ste'k ram P Voorhels do L S 141. H E Moore 55. H E Moore 55. E S Sprague 25. L S 90. Royal Marcus. Procrastination Sultan Ben Harrison 11798. Wakeman Wakeman Ontario. Exemple 25. L S 141. C A Sessions 78. H R Dewey 177. J C Thompson 343. A A Wood 145. W Ball's Hugo Sultan Commodore 9571.	67 69 66 55 141 101 102 50 348 8 7	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	62 1 62 1 62 1 62 1 63 1 6 63 1 6 63 1 6 63 1 6 63 1 6 6 63 1 6 6 6 6	370 385 365 365 310 333 332 345 355 354 346 347 368	222 121 22 4 3 3 4 3 3 2 5 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 4 3 3 2 5 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 4 3 3 2 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	16 15 12 10 11 10 01 11 11 11 11 12 12 01 13 01 13 01 13 01 15 08 15 00 17 08 15 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 08 17 11 04 17 08 17

NOTES ON SOUTH DAKOTA.

WATERTOWN, S. D., April 3, 1890.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Trying to while away a long rainy day here is not pleasant, but I have been forturate enough to be remembered by the papers, among them your much valued nercy of the Shylocks. Chattel securities folks at home with a pickage of M'chigan journal. After reading them all through I thought it might be of some interest to your readers to give them a few observations of a Michigan man in South Dakota.

since that time I have been over portions of causes are very low. I believe they will Booth breeders going out of the business stricken parts of the State, as well as the more favored section. I have been struck with the great improvement which has taken place in so new a country. The greatest trouble with this region is too much land and too few reople. Men have settled here seeming to think that because the soil was exceedingly rich they could skim over a vast area, not plowing more than two inches deap, sow wheat, reap a beautiful harvest, go through the same toutine and have the same result year after year, giving the land no rest, never seeding to anything to give a sed, not even applying what manure was made, but turning all surplus straw and manure as well. Is it any wonder that in dry seasons like the last failures should come as the result? Even last year in the dryest sections where wheat fellowed corn or summer fallow a fair crop was harvested, while the old shipshod methods produced a total failure.

stiention to mixed farming and stock growirg. 1 had always supposed that this was too far north to ever be a successful stock country, but inquiry and observation have changed my mind entirely. Today can be is for better stock of all sorts. One firm at ter, that would be an experiment that would seen hundreds of cattle and sheep which this piace have sold within the last tan days be likely to give some conclusions of value. have not been fed 60 cays this win'er, and nine stallions, beside several work horses are now grazing on the unbroken praide, and breeding mares. I look for South and much fatter than the average stock in Dakota to take her place ere long in the is contagious, others contend it is not. These Michigan, and sheep are in the finest con- front ranks of stock growing States. dition I ever saw for this time of year. A pound in competition with Armour & Co's | finer country to grow large, strong healthy | lecalities has, in my opinion, been magnified sheep I never saw, and I predict that Da- somewhat. This State is simply repeating ed cattle have been attempted. Such an exan article that pleased me very much, it cent wheat and compete with Australia raising kota in the near future will furnish many the history of almost every new State. being a paper read by John C. Sharp before woo!? With the existing state of affairs million pounds of the wool supply which The discontented and improvident, who mety m self. Hope that he will favor as fairners with a more full explanation as fairners with a more full explanation.

not been short crops, but high rates of interest. Farmers went in debt for teams, sell, trusting to the future good crops to methods of husbandry, coupled with two dry seasons, have placed many at the short period and then shut down on it; but more than double in the next ten years. | they are making sly work about it. Very many good tracts, well located near towns, and with good improvements, can be beautiful land no one ever saw in Michigan.

I may be away off, but I believe this is destined to be a great State in the near future, and I would say to those in want of land, that now is the time to get desirable locations in the oldest countles of the State very cheap. There are any number of places bave been cut last year where it is yet on of a horny-handed son of toll to make a sugthe ground. It sells here at \$3 and \$4 per

at 15 to 30 feet, while in the entire James River Valley, which is 40 to 60 miles wide the entire length of the State, artesian wells can be had at from 700 to 1,400 feet; and such wells no ene in Michigan ever saw. One at Redfield has a pressure of 280 lbs. per square Inch; a large roller mill is now driven by it, and much power runs to waste.

There have been many good stallions

The matter of the suffering in certain

many advantages and pleasant associations, I think I see great chances in this home of his Rambouletts, consisting of two ewes and the blizzard for any one who is willing to one ram. They were big ones and were in rustle and put up with the disadvantages of regard to the cultivation of core, in a late they were stubble shorn the year previous; Much wheat is already sown here; but I he only sheared one-his large ram, which is | think the screage will be less than half of | farmer has told us to cultivate shallow so as

> I forgot to mention that among the sales | sages, but never were better crops of corn of horses by the firm I spoke of was Baron grown in Michigan than when the old shovel Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam by Egbert, to plow or even in earlier days the one-horse H. D. Travellers, of Rockford, Ill., for \$3,000. mold board plow was used to finish Also three registered Clydesdales at \$1,200 | the corn. The best crop of corn I ever to \$1,600 each, from the well known stables | raised was 125 bushels ears of eight-rowed

GEO. W. PHELPS CROPS AND STOCK IN HURON

COUNTY.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. The fall wheat in this county is considerally damaged, but to what extent cannot yet be realized. Should the weather prove as changeable throughout April as it to be their interest to do so. But such is not has been, the percentage will be reduced the fact. They buy fewer pure bred bulls, and fully fifty per cent from last year. It is use grades or scrubs instead. Breeders of too soon yet to determine the state of clo-

Stock has come through the light winter with grand results. Where sheep have commenced to produce off spring the reports are better than have been known for years. This vicialty is being filled with Merinos. which are reported as giving good satisfaction so far in this county. Horses, cattle and hogs also are reported to be in exceeding good health; all have commenced to pro-A programme will be made out and we will try and have a good meeting. After doing a little business in connection with the organization, the sheep were loaded up, and all started for home, thoroughly satisfied that we had held a very successful meeting in every particular. J. F. RUNDELL, Pres. ED. MOORE, Secretary. being the greatest curse the farmers of Huron County have to contend with, yet from my observations the cattle here are a vast improvement on those (I mean grades) in St. Clair, Macomb, Wayne or Oakland Counties. That is, the average is better here than in any of those counties, notwithstanding the newness of the place and the trials of recovering after two devastating

Farmers grumble a great deal; but for all

there is annually an observable improvement going on, and a call for better herds and flocks all through the county is experienced. I know of no less than four importations of thoroughbred bulls in one district last year for the first time; three of these were Shortnorns and one Holstein. Females of the Booth Shorthorn family are being anxiously inquired after. I have had scores of inquiries since coming here, but I don't know where to direct them. Farmers here want a cow for lacteal purposes as well as for beef, and justly so; the cow can be used for milk purposes for six or eight years and then her peef well repays her feed. Two of our own Shorthorn highbred grades are giving over 8,000 lbs. of milk annually for nine months. tools and slmost everything agents had to We had a difficult task to dry one up at eleven months; in fact, she never dried at straighten them cut; then their careless all, and is now giving 36 lbs. a day; although she does not produce an enormous flow for a continues the same average flow as long as relled them to make farm loans at 10 per ness of production. Breeders of this tribe cent-the prevailing rates. Many of the of Shorthorns will be very much benefitted improvident have lost all, while very if they get their light where it can be seen. many have done well and have nice I see extensive advertisements of closing out

bought at from \$6 to \$8 per acre, and such EXPERIMENTING WITH TUBER-

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I notice in the last FARMER Mr. Butterfield's reference to the experiments at the Agricultural College with a view to determine the nature of tuberculosis.

It may be thought presumption on the part

gestion to those educated gentlemen who make the weather and are doing so much for the agriculture of Michigan; but I want to Sweers, Stephen Emrie Rockafeliow and good water may be obtained in most places suggest that if instead of fitting up a room and employing young fellows at high wages to fuss over microscopes to learn whether tubeculosis comes from germs, is contagious, etc., that if they would take a steer or cow that the veterinarians are as sure as they can be has the disease, and place some six healthy young steers or heifers with them, and keep them together and isolated from all other stock for a year or longer, and then determine whether the younger animals have tashipped in here this spring, and the feeling ken the disease, by examination and slaugh-

The same tests should be made with lumpy jaw animals. Some veterinarians say this rentlemen have been studying these matters in their laboratories for ten years, and yet I know of only one single case reported where any particular tests with healthy and disease periment might not be very scientific but might yield some useful information, and

and leave my native Michigan, with its For the Michigan Farmer.

FARM AND STOCK NOTES.

The experience of Mr. Hathaway, given in issue of the FARMER, coincides with my own experience in the same line. The scientific a mammoth sheep, and the sheep showed last year, while much more corn and flax not to break the roots of the growing corn. We dislike to go contrary to the advice of wings spread. Further than this, not as many weeds will come after this work, as when level with shallow cultivation, and I believe corn will endure a late drouth better.

> It is a common expression that with the low price of cattle they ought to improve. This would seem to be a natural conclusion. When farmers can buy a pure bred bull for less than half its real value it would seem pure bred cattle sell a less number of bulls when prices are low than when they are high. This is where cattle growers make a mistake. Let them reduce the number of cattle if they please but by all means improve the quality; breed better, feed better, should be the motto in dull times.

> The action of the Holstein-Friesian Association, adopted at the annual meeting in March, 1889, in paying a bounty for bull calves of that breed steered or slaughtered, and raising the price of registering to \$6.00, three times the former fee, has borne good fruit in decreasing the number of bulls of that breed. It was a recognition by the Association that there are " pure bred scrubs" and particularly that there are some among the Holstein-Friesians. In this they are right; no breed has more of them notwithing the claim that the Holfander has been breeding them pure for above one thousand years. On the other hand, some of the very best cattle for the dairy or dairy and beef combined are in this company, and a thorough and judicious selection will benefit the breed. By all means continue the work. But gentlemen, don't confine it to the bulls. Cull the female part of the herd. Then you will have fewer cull bulls. When a heifer does not prove a good milker, beef her and all her preduce. You may lose by it at present, but it is better than to sell her to your neighbor to start a herd with.

A breeder of Red Polls criticises a former communication and calls it uncivil. The latter is not my disposition and I deny the impeachment. I only described the type of cattle, and the editor aptly stated my motive. I could have given the address of all the Red Polled breeders in Michigan, but that it is not my business to do in public print. I have nothing against the breed nor their breeders breeders however some of these people put breed in place of individual type.

> SHEEP SHEARINGS. At St. Johns, Clinton Co.

The first annual shearing and exhibition of stock of the Wool-Growers' and Stock-Breeders' Association of Clinton County will be held at Hilliker's Feed Barn, St. Johns, April 19th, 1890. Breeders of all kinds of stock, including poultry, are invited to come and bring their favorites. An auctioneer will be in attendance, and any one desirous of offering stock for sale can do so by paying the commission and joining the Association. Dealers in agricultural implements. will also make an exhibit. Come, every-DECATUR BROSS, Sec'y.

At Atlas, Genesee Co.

At the annual meeting of the Atlas Sheep-Breeders' Association, Calvin Bunnell was P. Gale, Secretary; George Goodrich, Lewis Jame: R. Kipp were appointed a committee of arrangements; Myron Ries, weigh-master, and Eugene Goodrich and Oscar Sweers cormittee on staple.

The second annual shearing will be held at the barns of Calvin Bunnell in the village of Goodrich on the 22d day of April, 1890, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon. A cordial invitation is extended to the pub-A. P. GALE, Sec'y.

At Milford, Oakland Co.

The annual sheep shearing of the Oakland County Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association will be held on the Fair Grounds at Milford, April 15th, 1890. A cordial invitation is extended to all, and to all breeders interested in fine stock. PHILIP C. DIEHL, Secretary.

Who has Had Experience?

Lyons, Mich., April 3, 1890.

FREE COLLEGE EDUCATION

any young girl of 16 years or over, who will—from this date until January 1st, 1891—send us the largest number of yearly subscribers to

COMPLETE EDUCATION AT VASSAR COLLEGE.

fadies Home

Our First at \$1.00 per year, we will give as a reward a complete education at Vassar College, including all expenses of tuition, board, &c., for an entire course; or if she prefers, she may choose Wellesley, Smith, or any other American College. This offer means a complete education in every branch of study, The Ladies' Home Journal

A CHANCE FOR AN EDUCATION FOR ALL GIRLS.

Our Second { We will also, as a second offer, who will—between now and Jan. Ist, 1891, send us 1,000 subscribsingle term of one year at Vassar College, or any other American College she may select. A term means a full year's study, we guaranteeing to meet the entire expenses thereof during the year.

Send at once for circular of information, Sample copies, &c.

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THEY GO TO OHIO.

Albion, Mich., April 7, 1890.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. My advertisement in MICHIGAN FARMER, in regard to my stallion and his colts, brought me purchasers from the Buckeye State, where it seems your paper is highly appreciated. Dr. W. H. Hickey, a prominent physician and farmer of Leipsic, Ohio, was the fortunate one to get the stallion, and B. Harris, of the same place, took a wery promising pair of bay fillies of his get, for which he gave me a good price. This stallion has won for me at fairs over 20 premiums, and the most of them were first premiums. He was shown twice at the Michigan State Fair, and won first each time. His colts have brought me a nice sum of money in premiums also. Three of his celts won premiums at the Michigan State Fair in 1886, when I showed the horse the last time, when I won sweepstakes on him in class for all work with six of his get. They were all from my own herd, and taken out of the pasture the day before the fair commenced, without any fitting whatever. He was considered to be one of the best getters of market horses in Jackson County. A good many of his get have been bought for the eastern market. I sold seven from my herd last spring, all good ones, for which I

Mambrino Dick was sired by Resolute, standard, he by Fisk's Mambrino Chief; Resolute's dam by Old Vermont Hero. Dick's dam was by young Don Juan, he by Hibhard's Don Juan, he by North of England, an imported Cleveland Bay. Dick's grand dam was a very fine large mare of Morgan blood. This horse's colts have all been good color, with the best of feet and limbs, and are all fine steppers. I feel confident that parties where the horse has gone will be well pleased with his stock.

received good prices.

Hereafter when I have good horses for sale I shall know how to find buyers. After advertising in the FARMER I received nine letters from different parties inquiring about the horse, from Ohio, Illinois and this State. in one day. The first to write for terms, etc., was Dr. W. H. Hickey, who seemed to be very much pleased with our class of horses In this vicinity.

Would say that the two fillies bought with the horse were no more than an average of his get, as there are plenty in this place that the fee to the colt. We believe we would

CHARLES A. DAVIS.

THE ARABIAN AND THE THOR-OUGHBRED.

From a series of articles running in Turf, Field and Farm, we take the following extracts as to the value of thoroughbred blood in the work horse, and its superiority to that of the Arab in racing qualities

" No one thinks of reverting to the original stock from whence the thoroughbred has sprung. The highest racing authority in England, a quarter of a century ago, said that a fourth-class English thoroughbred could give the best Arabian ever foaled five stone (70 lbs.) over any distance from one to twenty miles. Not only is the Anglo-Arab pre-eminent for racing purposes, but an infusion of his blood improves every other race with which it is blended. The manager of a large tramway company in Liverpool told me that he bought all his horses in Ireland after trying those coming from elsewhere. The Irish horses he found to be by far the most effective, and he attributed this in their veins. The Irish hunter maintains his superiority for the same reason, and, for cavalry purposes, lrish remounts are unrivalled. That the admixture of other blood is not attended with such favorable results may be inferred from the following: The same gentleman alluded to above informed the author that he had tried American horses, and they did fairly well at first, but he found they had deteriorated of late years. This he attributed to the introduction of the Norman Percheron, an animal whom no one in England would think of crossing with native mares. The truth of this statement was confirmed in the judgment of the anthor by an incident connected with the same breed, which came under his personal observation. After the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, the French determined to eliminate from their army all gray her es, which they judged to be too conspicuous for warlike purposes. These partook largely of the Percheron blood, of which the prevailing color is gray. About 1874 large numbers of of these horses were sold at auction, by order of the French government. As the prices ruled low, the British government purchased a considerable number as transport horses for the contending armies in the sham fights, or "Autumn Manceavres," as they were realled, of that year, which were organized for the instruction of the British army. It was found that these horses, though of good size and respectable appearance, could not perform anything like the work done by English and Irish horses and, moreover, consumed a greater quantity of forage. These instances tend to show the practical value of the thoroughbred, and emphasize

Feeding and Watering Horses.

to his production."

the importance which ought to be attached

An English veterinary surgeon recommends that those who have charge of horses, especially farm horses, should be taught that the stomach of a horse is not like the rumen of a cow, a mere receptacle for food, but an ential organ of digestion of a limited capacity, which does not need to be crammed in order to perform its proper functions, and that it cannot be so treated without danger to the animal, that the teeth of the horse are provided for the purpose of masticating the food, and that food which does not require mastication should be sparingly, if ever used. He further recommends that no horse be put to work immediately after a full meal, and when a horse has done a heavy day's work it should be allowed to stand in the stable until it is cool and comfortable before being fed. A little water may be given, and if a little good hay be put into the rack it will occupy his attention, and besides requiring proper ication will further have the effect to slightly stimulate the et mach to secretion, and prepare it for the reception of the feed | are always found in the pedigrees of the

which is to follow. Should a horse require more food than usual to supply the extra waste of tissues caused by hard work, give it by all means, but let it be in excess in its albumineids, and let the horse be fed oftener, and not in increased quantities at a time.

Horse Gossip.

TRINKET, 2:14, foaled a bay filly by Stam boul, 2:1214, at San Mateo, Cal., April 1. What time should this colt make?

MAYMONT, a young mare owned by J. Carey of Jackson, who is also the breeder and owner of Junemont, 2:18%, of which Maymont is a full sister, has dropped a bay filly by Red Wilkes. He has already been offered \$1,000

WE are in receipt of the catalogue of the eventh annual sale of the Shelby Co., Ky., Fine Horse Association, to be held on April 23, 24 and 25, at Shelby, Ky. Col. J. A. Mann, of Lansing, will do the selling. About 200 head of roadsters, brood mares, saddle horses, etc. are catalogued.

A FRENCH farmer states that white mustard, fed green to old horses, communicates to the latter quite a youthful energy, while removing from them all difficulty of respiration Owing to its more rapid growth, the white mustard should be sown fifteen days after the other forage seeds. If the weather be humid, it is only necessary to scatter the seed on the

It is generally admitted that the Michigan five pounds linseed meal. bred ge'ding Jack, by Pilot Medium, dam by Magna Charta, was the best campaigner on the track last season, and the best horse for his age ever bred. He is seven years old, owned by George Middleton, of Chicago, and trots without boots or weights. His first start this season will be in the free-for-all at Detroit in July. Budd Doble is handling him.

A. C. TURNER, of Ross, O., has purchase from Ed. Bither, at Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass., the four-year-old bay stallion Ben Eastin 4938, by Louis Napoleon, dam Maggie East'n, by American Clay; second dam, Annie Eastin, by Morgan Rattler, son of Hale's Green Mountain Morgan. He is is said to have trotted quarters in 40 seconds as a three year-old. Annie Eastin, his grand-dam, died

"THE largest stallion fee ever known was that charged for the services of the noted horse Stockwell, in England, for two seasons previous to his death, which was 500 guineas. or \$2,560. Axtell's fee, \$1,000, is the largest ever asked for the services of an American stallion." Just so, and we would prefer taking have more money and not run the risk of the great disappointment in store for those who

A. W. HAYDON, of Decatur, this State, pounds maize meal; three pounds malt writes that he has sold to Merchant Kelly, of sprouts. Jackson Co., one of the full blood Percheron stallions he has been advertising in the FARMER. Mr. Kelly has been visiting the large importing establishments, but returned o Michigan to buy. Mr. H. bas still two stalons, sired by Chere 855 (791), winner of a gold medal at Paris in 1878, that have heavy bone, combined with good style and splendid action. He says he has Michigan horses, for Michigan men, at Michigan prices, and thinks buyers may go further and fare worse than to visit the Percheron breeders of Van Buren

A SUBSCRIBER at Hastings, Barry County, writes: "Will you let me know through your paper of the whereabouts of the horse Hambietonian Prince, bay herse, by Volun-He came to Michigan ten or twelve years ago, and I would like to find out who owns him." Hambletonian Prince 818, bay horse, by Volunteer 55, dam by Hamble on an 10, the sire of meal; forty pounds maize sugar meal. Volunteer, was bred by A. B. Post, of Goshen, to the large proportion of thoroughbred blood | N. Y., fealed in 1864, and was last owned by O. M. Youngs, Utica, N. Y. If he came to Michigan we have not heard of him. He has and is the sire of the dams of Bertha S., 2:2914, and Pavens, 2:1914.

> ONE of the editors of Wallace's Monthle states as a fact that of the 300 horses in the 2:20 list but two carry 50 per cent of running blood. Of the 37 horses that have trotted in 2:16, or tetter, but one carries 50 per cent of running (thoroughbred) blood. Of the Fix horses that have trained on the extreme speed of 2:12 or better, none carry as much as 50 per cent of thoroughbred blood. This is re garde1 as a strong argument sgainst thoroughbred blood in the trotter, but it should be remembered, on the other hand, that there is hardly a fest trotter or a sire of trotters which does not have more or less thoroughbred blood. Why cannot these trotting bred trotters produce us some great sires or phemenal trotters without any thoroughbred

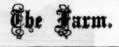
> MESSRS. GALBRAITH BROTHERS, of Janes ville, Wis., write under date of March 31st Since last we wrote we have been advised by our partners res dent in Scot and that they have another nice lot ready for shipment to this country, and to make room for these new ones we must get rid of those we now have in our stables. We have on hand in Janesville at present a very large and choice collection of all the breeds we export and han ile, and to make room we will offer some extra bargains for the next thirty days. We have a number of our prize-winners left, and they must go along with the re-t. We have also some very choice draft stall ons which arrived last December, and which we bave spec ally reserved for our April trade. Our horses, as you know, are justly celebrated for their good size and wearing qual ty of legs and feet. In addition to this we endeavor to secure the popular colors-bay, brown and black-and we are satisfled no one in need of a stall on who visits our stables will be able to find fault either with the quality of the animals or the prices asked. We must clear out this lot and we mean to do it."

COL. HOOK, the standard bred trotting stalion advertised by Mr. A. N. Harrington of Okemos, combines the blood of Hambletonian, Harry Clay, Mambrino Chief and Mambrino Patchen, and tracing through producing sires and dams. The sire of Col. Hook, Louis Napoleon 207, is the best son of Vo'unteer 55, and he was the best son of Hambleton'an 10. Louis Napoleon's dam, Hattie Wood, was by Harry Clay 45, the blood which has always produced trotters of the first class when combined with the Hambletonian family. Col. Hook's dam, Laty Hook, was by Cyclone 1956, he by Caliban 394, a son of Mambrino Pilot, who sired Mambrino Gift, 2:20. Lady Hook's dam was Mambrino Jenny, by Mambrino Patchen 58, whose daughters occupy the front rank as producers of speed at the trot. Her grand dam was by Alexander's Abdallah 15, the sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14. In nearly every cross the foundation of Co'. Hook's breeding

is the thoroughbred, and of the families which

together the breeding of Col. Hook is of the highest class. He will be three years old in June, is full 16 hands, weighs 1,075 pounds, dark bay with black points, and a small star. Where could farmers get a horse more likely to produce good roadsters, with size and style nough for the carriage? We say nothing of breeding great troiters, for that requires wellbred dams, but only refer to a class of horses which are always in demand at good prices, and to produce which good large farm mares are just what is required.

Nearly everybody needs a good medicine at this season, to purify the blood and build up the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine and blood purifier. It cures scrofula, all bumors, dyspepsia, sick headache, that tired feeling.



Feeding Rations.

The following rations are all based on elaborate experiments made at the New York State Experimental Station:

L-FOR MILK. No. 1. Eighteen pounds of oat straw: five pounds bean straw; six pounds cotton-seed

meal. No. 2. Twenty pounds barley straw; five pounds pea straw; two pounds wheat bran;

No. 3. Twenty pounds poor hay; five pounds cotton-seed meal. No. 4. Twenty rounds wheat straw; five

pounds wheat bran; three pounds corn meal; four pounds linseed meal. No. 5. Twenty pounds fresh march hay : five pounds maize meal; five pounds cotton. seed meal.

No. 6. Ten pounds good meadow hay; ten pounds rye straw; three pounds wheat bran; five pounds linseed meal.

II.- FOR BUTTER.

No. 1. Ten pounds clover hay; ten pounss straw; four pounds linseed-oil cake; four pour ds wheat bran ; two pounds cotton-seed meal; four pounds maize meal.

No. 2. Sixteen pounds meadow hay; eight pounds wheat tran; two pounds linseed meal : six pounds maize meal. No. 3. Eighteen pounds maize fodder

eight pounds wheat bran; four pounds cotton-seed meal; four pounds linseed meal; six pounds maize meal. No. 3. Eighteen pounds maize fodder;

eight pounds wheat bran; four pounds cotton-seed meal; four pounds maise meal. No. 4. Ffteen pounds straw; five pounds hay; four pounds cotton-seed meal; four

No. 5. Ten pounds maize fodder; ten rounds oat straw ; two pounds linseed meal ; four pounds malt sprouts; ten pounds oat

and maize meal. No. 6. Sixty pounds ensilage; five pounds hey ; two pounds linseed meel; four pounds

III .- FOR MEAT.

(Per 1,000 lbs. live weight of animals fed.) straw, forty pounds maize sugar meal; four said he had received more assistance pounds cotton-seed meal.

No. 2. Twelve pounds of oat straw; ten pounds wheat bran; forty pounds maize sugar meal.

sugar meal; two pounds linseed meal. No. 4. Fifteen pounds corn fodder; five pounds malt sprouts; three pounds corn-No. 5. Twenty pounds best clover bay

fifty pounds maize suzar meal. No. 6. Twenty pounds wheat straw; eight

no speed record. Has two in the standard, pounds timothy bay; six pounds cotton-No. 7. Twenty pounds corn fodder; six pounds Indian corn; six pounds linseed

> meal. IV .- FOR OXEN AT WORK.

No. 1. Twenty pounds best meadow hay; ten pounds maize meal.

No. 2. Twenty pounds maize fodder; five pounds clover hay; two pounds wheat bran; three pounds cotton-seed meal.

No. 3. Seventeen pounds of clover hay; three pounds wheat bran; ten pounds maize

No. 4. Twenty-five pounds out straw five pounds wheat bran; four pounds linseed

Wisconsin Farmers on Raising Beef. At the Grant County, Wis., institute, which closed the series for that State for 1889-90, breeding and feeding for beef was a topic animatedly discussed. Peter Wakem said the first principle of the success in the business was breeding; it was as important in beef animals as in race horses, and without the proper breeding to establish the beef-producing characteristics, feeding, be it ever so well done, would be futile; the most profitable results could not be obtained. Only the roughbred beef sires should be used, and the better the beef characteristics of the cows the closer would the breeder be to the possibilities of the best success. In raising calves for beef Mr. Wakem would let them suck the cow invariably, as it had a better tendency to increase the faculty of laying on beef; he could not maintain and improve the beef characteristics of a calf by feeding as well as by letting it suck. At six to seven months old the calf should be weaned and so fed as to keep up constant growth, never allowing it to lose its calf fat, but keep up a constant improvement, and fitting the animal for the top of the market when it was two years old. Mr. Wakem was confident that two years was the age at which steers should be ready for market, in order to get the best profit. The best grain feed for a calf until weaned, he thought, was twothirds corn meal and one-third oats and bran. Until the calves are two to three weeks old they should be kept with the

suck twice a day. J. H. Wise, of Platteville, spoke of the cost of putting a pound of beef on a fertilizers on 18 acres of land annually, makes steer weighing 1,400 to 1,500 pounds. He the fertilizer himself, buying bone black had fed 17 steers 50 days, in which time nitrate of potash and plaster and mixing them they consumed 20,638 pounds of grain, twothirds corn, one-third ca's, and a little hay, making a gain of 2,210 pounds, costing a trifle less than 3% cents a pound for the gain made.

mothers, then separate them and let them

Hanmer Robbins, Platteville, gave results of the experiments in feeding beef steers, in which one lot had been made to gain four Institutes said that though flavor is the

greatest trotting sires and dams, such as pounds each day at a cost of four cents per Messenger and American Eclipse. Taken alpound. Another lot had gained five pounds each day at a cost of four and a half cents a pound. The steers were worth three cents a pound before feeding and sold at four cents after feeding, thus giving an advance of one cent a pound in the original weight.

Geo. Whitcher, of Grant county, spoke of

the prospects of "Profitable Beef Production." He thought the high tide of low prices had been reached, and wished there were more Big Fours" to dispese of the surplus of cheap beef. He figured that there was a good prospect for the profitable production of good beef, pork and multon, but a poor show for the producer of chesp and poor goods. He said he did not want to see any marked advance in the price of ordinary beef for a few years yet, as the era of low prices was very much worse on the free grass ranchers of the West than it was on the farmers. The latter could stand the strain a good while yet, but the ranchers could not, hence he hoped to see prices for the class of beef they produce maintained just where the farmers could pull through until the last free grasser had met his fate in ruin. In the meantime the prices of the best beef, that which the farmer feeder ought to produce, would surely hold good, and while the ranchers were going down, the farmers, in the main, would be doing fairly well. He said the beef question at present was a case of the fox and the dogs in the brambles-it was a little tough on the farmers but sure death to the ranchmen. Some questions were asked in regard to the

cost of producing beef, but the feeders present were not prepared to answer them extensively and to a fine degree.

Mr. Wakem said that on the farm with which he was connected no beef was produced for the market. The animals raised were all for breeding purpoces, hence he he had no experience here in that direc-

ficult to find a beef man who could show figures to tell just what he was doing and how the profits of his business stood, but when the dairy business was touched there were plenty of men who could tell just what it cost to produce a quart of milk or a pound of butter.

Mr. Wakem said it was because dairying was given the preference at all times and in all places. A man could scarcely gain access to the capital at Madison without a olcture of a Jersey cow on his coat. He said the dairymen were universally favored and were paid for talking their business in he thought it time that the beef men should have a fair show.

Mr. Morrison replied that he meant no disrespect to the beef producers, but the yourself a reputation of always producing a fact remained that he had been unable to first-class article that can be depended upon, find one of their number who could give you can find a ready sale at paying prices. definite facts and figures regarding his business and be had searched extensively for such a man to do institute work. He thought the trouble was that the beef men had not taken the pains to reduce their work to that No. 1. Eighteen pounds winter wheat point where the facts could be obtained. He ket breed. They are about a pound smaller in institute work from Mr. Wakem than and legs. Mr. Hawkins himself prefers the from any other source in the line of giving information on the beef-producing question. and regretted very much that he was not en-gaged in feeding for the market as well as Hambietonian Prince, bay horse, by Volun-eer, bred by James Taylor, of Goshen, N. Y.? pounds of cat straw; forty pounds maize be expected that he would be able to give all of the facts desired.

Warbles in Cattle.

The Ox Warble is the subject of an article in Insect Life for December, in continuation of one in the October number, suggested by recent investigations, consisting of extensive inquiry among its correspondents by a western agricultural journal, as to the extent of damage inflicted upon stock growers by this pest. The present article shows that this insect has been made the subject of careful 'scientific observation by the Ento mologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, both before and since his connection with the Department, and that notes on the life history of the insect, and directions for the relief of infested animals have been extensively published in this country, as well as in England, where Miss Ormerod has given it much attention. The article in question contests the opinion advanced by some authorities, that the eggs of the warole are thrust into or beneath the skin of the animal, and points out that the structure of the ovipositor itself excludes the possibility as to puncture. The conclusion is arrived at that, "even admitting, that some more careful observations might be made bearing on the actual mode of the position and duration of the egg state, these are points of biologic interest, rather than of economic importance." The point to be considered is, whether the question of fulle statistical information as to damage done i sufficient to justify national investigation, a question which could best be answered by stock breeders themselves.

Agricultural Items.

J. M. STAHL says the corn crop cannot b nade to pay when only the grain is utilized. When the full feeding value of the stover is ecured, as well as the average market value of the grain, the crop is profitable, even in year of very low prices.

A LIGHT cressing of fertifizer in the wheat fields where clover is to be sowed in the spring is advocated by many prominent agriculturists, though practice differs as to time and mode of application. Potash and ashe have given excellent results.

KOHL-RABI is said to be "the bulb for dry summers." Cattle and horses are fond of it It is said to be better than Swedes. It bears transplanting well and insects do not injur it, neither does drouth prevent its growth. The purple kind is to be preferred, the built being of better quality than the white or

A JERSEY farmer who puts \$400 worth o with hen manure. His sales from these 18 acres in 1889, and his 350 hens aggregated \$2,360. His net receipts from strawberries were \$996, and his profits on his hens \$566.68 But he lives where he has the advantage o large markets.

BUTTERMAKERS at one of the Wisconsin

most essential qualification of butter, the quality could be retained only about two weeks. One buttermaker declared quality was a characteristic of feed, not breed, and that the best bitter an smade som farrow cows fed on ocrnmes o : hem for beef.

At the Wisconsin Experiment Station the value of weather-beaten bay was tested by analysis. By leaving clover and timothy hay out only four days, during which time there was a rain, it lost over 41/2 per cent of dry matter, and over 31/2 of protein. In a few weeks, about the same additional matter had disappeared. As the parts lost were soluble, it must have become greatly reduced in its palatable qualities.

fall are sold to the feeders as store stock. A special business is made of this. For this purpose the dairy cows are usually crossed with a bull of a good beef breed .- Rural New

about 10,019 acres, but large crops of onions, potatoes and other vegetables, as well as Bermuda lilies are grown. Potatoes and onions are the largest experts, 30,000 barrels being a usual winter's export to New York. The seed for these comes from Maine, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These are made to sprout in September, which is the planting season. They require a little coaxing to make them do this. The potatoes are worth from \$6 to \$10 per barrel in the New York market.

Although some of the testimonials of wonderful cures performed by F. E. C. Kidney, Blood and Liver Remedy, which have appearwas unable to give the figures desired, as ed in these columns, read like miracles, we are pleased to state that they are all genuine. The company have the originals on file in Supt. Morrison remarked that it was dif- their office in Rochester, N. Y., and they are cheerfully shown to all interested.

Che Poultry Bard.

A PROMINENT eastern poultryman says: People have an idea that any one can manage a farm or the poultry business, but it requires a person of greater intelligence to manage a large poultry farm and make a financial success of it, than it does to be a successful lawyer, minister or merchant. the institutes, while if the beef men got a It is the lack of attention to the details and word in at the discussions they had to do it the departure from nature's laws that causes free gratis and pay their own expenses, and failure. There is always a demand for fresh eggs and nicely-raised chickens. The market is often over supp'ied with ordinary poultry and eggs, but if you work up for

MR. A. C. HAWKINS, of Lancaster, Mass., says Wyandottes, both the silver and white varieties, are the strongest rivals of the Plymouth Rock as a general farm and marin size, are very plump, with yellow skin Plymouth Rock, which he chose fifteen years ago as best suited for general farm purposes; and says that he has found no other breed or cross which equals it for farm or market use. He has compared the Plymouth Rock with the Light Brahma, and finds the former will ay eggs enough, before the Brahmas begin to lay, to pay cost of raising to that age. Brahmas begin to lay at eight montrs, on an average; Plymouth Rocks begin at six months.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Rural New Yorker who keeps 350 hens says: Every day I boil half a bushel of small potatoes, mash them, and mix meal and middlings with them, adding some ground bone, a little charcoal and cayenne pepper. I soak overnight about four quarts of pork scraps, boil them up in the morning and mix the whole mess together, making a large tubful in all, and give it warm the first thing. I then cut up fine over a bushel of clover hay; put it in a barrel, pour over it a kettle of boiling water, cover with bags until it steams; at noon I mix in a little middlings and serve it warm. The birds soon eat it up clean. One hour before sundown, I give them wheat, oats, corn and buckwheat, thrown in a lot of cut hay so that they have to scratch lively for the grain. In every house a dust bath oyster shells and gravel are placed.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of §5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth." P. F. McNulty, Hackman, 29 Summer st.,

FOR DEBILITY, Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."—C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

FOR ERUPTIONS And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only

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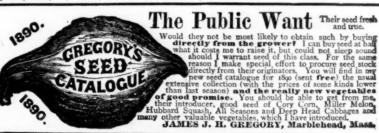


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THINKS THE DEALERS WORSE THAN FRUIT-GROWERS.

PLAINFIELD, March 21, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In your paper of March 15, under head of " A Disgrace to the State," you arraign farm ers, or the apple-buyers or packers, or all together, for putting up gnarly wind-falls, or cider apples, for market. Now in these parts a farmer cannot sell a barrel of apples that he has packed himself. He must have his apples all picked and in piles; then the buyer will send around his packers, some of out a few of the best, usually about one-third or one-half and sometimes not near that, and sometimes will destroy half what is left. In one case that I call to mind the buyer pack them; but about the time they got their apples picked there came a warm rainy spell and they did not come to pack them for about four weeks; by that time they were badly rotted so that in some orchards instead of getting from one to two hundred barrels, as they expected, they only got from 20 to 50 barrels, and some orchards they did not go to at all. So I think the farmers are not very much worse than the men they have to deal with. I will admit that there are dishonest farmers, but as a rule I do think they are as honest as the men in other pur-Yours truly, GRANGER.

Analysis of the Apple.

Chemically, the apple is composed o vegetable fibre, albumen, sugar, gum chloro phyll, malic acid, garlic acid, lime, and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lethion, of the brain and spinal cord. It is, perhaps, for the same reason, rudely understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also the acids of the apple are of signal use for men of sedentary papits, whose livers are sluggish in action; these acids serving to eliminate from the body nexious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other a bath of vinegar or dilute sulphuric acid, allied troubles. Some such an experience an operation which, of course, unfits it for must have led to our custom of taking apple market. To obviate this difficulty it is now sauce with roast pork, rich goose, and like proposed to use an ammoniacal solution of

or cooked, will neutralize any excess of on the fruit. The efficacy of this substance chalky matter engendered by eating too is, however, still problematical. For the much meat. It is also the fact that such benefit of fruit growers we give an account fresh fruits as the apple, the pear, and the in detail of the process recommended for the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than tacks of the fungi which produce mildew and provoke it. Their vegetable salts and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity. A good ripe raw apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal another vessel slake four pounds of lime in with, the whole process of its digestion be- six gallons of water, after which the copper ard found that the "pulpe of roasted apples ed together and thoroughly mixed by con. ers. Were a specialty in hardy flowers unmixed in a wine-quart of faire water, and stant stirring. The slaked lime should be ples and ale-which we call lambs woolnever faileth in certain diseases of the raines, which myself hath often proved, and gained thereby both crownes and credit." "The paring of an apple, cut somewhat thick, and the inside whereof is laid to hot, burning, or running eyes at night, when the party goes to bed; and is tied or bound to the this mixture spray the vines the first time same, doth help the trouble very speedily, and contrary to expectation-an excellent ond application should be made about the

Currant Culture.

W. W. Farnsworth, in the Country Gentleman, writes up currant culture, to which more attention seems to be paid of late. There is no more beautiful and delicious fruit than well ripened currants, and the fruit ought to be largely consumed:

The current seems to prefer a rich, moist soil. Some have insisted that a rich, heavy clay was decidedly preferable, but I have obtained the best of results on dark, sandy loam, which, however, must be rich, moist, and thoroughly underdrained. A clover sod heavily manured and planted to potatoes should the next spring be in almost perfect condition for planting. Prepare the ground as if for potatoes, and furrow deeply, making rows from six to eight inches apart, according to variety. My Victorias are 31/2 by eight feet, and are close enough. The Cherry and Versailles may be planted by six feet. I use only one year old plants, and cut back to three or four buds when planting. The next spring I cut back these shoots severely, aiming to obtain six or eight branches as near the ground as possible. By this means I obtain a compact, self-supporting bush, instead of long, bare arms which produce but little fruit, and if they bore more could not support it, but would be borne to the ground by its weight. More than this, where the borer is troublesome it can destroy several of the branches and yet leave enough for

The planting should be done very early in the spring or else in the fall. If in the fall, the ground should be mulched to prevent the frost from throwing out the young plant. whose roots have not yet taken hold of the soil. We usually plant potatoes, sweet corn or some other crop between the rows the first year, and if land is scarce and manure plenty, t can also be done the second year. The cultivation the first year is the same as we would give to a crop of corn or potatoes, and in fact it is the same every year, except that each spring after the first we plow shallow between the rows with a one-horse plow. The pruning consists in shaping the bush into a regular symmetrical form without too many branches, and keeping out the surplus shoots until they are needed to take the place of the old wood, which has borne three or four crops and is cut out. I row the plantation both ways, so as to cultivate both

with cultivating the narrow way. Ourrants are more convenient to market work of planting in spring is sometimes ex-

than berries, as they are not nearly so per- pedited by laying the sets along in every "No farmer need be without a raspberry did not leak. But in future I shall use tin ishable. Over ripe fruit, however, does not seem to be quite as desirable for jelly as when first ripe. The best variety with us is plainly the Victoria, and the Red Dutch, Cherry and Versailles second. Fay is a failure here after a thorough trial of six years, and in many different places. In some other sections it is the best. I have not mention ed any white sorts, because in our market they sell much lower than the reds, although usually of better quality.

Newly Dug Trees.

More than one-half the failures in getting a "stand" of any kind of fruit are the re sult of careless digging and neglect while the roots are out of their native element. whom are unprincipled, and they will pick There is no class of planters who do their work so rapidly and with such seeming carelessness as nurserymen, yet their losses are comparatively small, simply because they know that the proper place for roots is in went around and contracted the apples, had the earth, and take every precaution to make the farmers pick them by a certain time, and their condition when out of the earth as exposed to air, and wilted are not salable. said his men would be there such a day to similar to the natural one as possible. In Only roots large enough to grate are marthe earth the roots are moist and subject to ketable; the crowns must be cut close, and very slow variations of temperature, and are be free from dirt, as the crop is sold by also in darkness. As usually handled, these | weight. natural conditions attending the life of a root are all disregarded. The tree is rudely dug from the ground, where it has had a temperature of 40° cr 50° for weeks, loaded and convenience permit planting. I knew one old farmer to keep a load of cherry and peach trees on his wagon in the barn for a week, without any sort of protection, through a snow storm, and then refuse payment because the trees nearly all failed to grow. He was so ignorant of the probable cause of the failure that he was going to stand a law suit, but his lawyer had some knowledge of horticulture and advised him to pay up, charging him \$5 00 for knowledge have acquired by intuition, associated, as he plants. - Vick's Magazine.

Grape Mildew and Rot.

It is now recognized as a fact by the best authorities-those who have had most ex perience in the use of the copper mixturesthat syraying the vines late in the season, or after the fruit has set, with the Bordeaux mixture, gives a coppery taste to the fruit. even when ripe. Fruit so tainted can have the copper removed only by immersing it in carbonate of copper for the laier applications, The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw as it is said that this solution leaves no taint protection of vines and fruit from the at-

The Bordeaux mixture is prepared as follows: First, dissolve six pounds of sulphate of copper in sixteen gallons of water, and in run through a sieve to free it from the coars sediment.

It will be found convenient to heat the water in a wash boiler, such as nearly every household possesses, and then use this in dissolving the copper, which is placed in a half-barrel. For the final mixing of the copper and lime a barrel should be used. With when the leaves are first starting. The sectime the flowers are opening, taking care to reach all the green parts of the vine. The after treatment has been to repeat the spray ing at intervals of about two weeks until the fruit commences to color. But on account of tainting the fruit it is now proposed use, after the second spraying, the following described solution: Dissolve three ounces of carbonate of copper in two quarts of strong squa ammonia, then dilute with water to twenty-two gallons. This solution is cheaper and more easily applied than the former

Those who have had experience advise the application of the liquids to be made with a force-pump from a barrel drawn on a wagon, low-wheeled cart, or a sleigh. The cost of effectually spraying a vineyard through the season is estimated at six dollars

Horseradish Culture.

W. H. Bull, in the N. Y. Tribune, tells us how the commercial culture of this pungent relish is conducted in Hampden County, Mass. As horseradish is grown to considerable extent in some localities in this State, the information will prove useful to others: Here, where horseradish is grown largely

for market, we have deep alluvial soil, free from stone or clay-a good sandy losm. The custom is to raise the crop on the same land year after year, as the soil is not easily rid of the rootlets that break off and remain, sprouting in spring sometimes from the bottom of the furrow where the plow cut them off in the fall. We never raise the first crop on sod, but always after other crops. Moisture is necessary, but not a damp soil. We use horse-manure, ten cords per acre, plowed in fall or spring and harrowed well. Rows are three feet apart and sets two feet apart in the row. The sets are obtained in this way: When a crop of radish is gathered in fall the roots are trimmed of "sprangles," leaving the marketable root ready for sale; this is done in the field usually, or it can be done under cover and shelter if the weather be cold or stormy. These small rootlets, one-half to one-quarter inch through, sets for next season's crop, are kept over winter by burying in the ground, where only they will preserve the freshnes. necessary to perfect growth. A set is a root three to eight inches long, and should be dropped in a hole made with a crowbar ways the first season, and once or twice in of the right depth to leave the top of the the spring of season, before the young root two inches below the surface; fill the shoots have made growth enough to interfere soil around the set, and leave it to start, which it will do in four to six weeks. This

upon them. The large roots should not be used to propagate from, either by slicing, quartering, or even by planting the crown; the root when grown takes its shape from the set; and a root dug after one season's growth should be about 10 inches long and two inches through, with the smaller roots (used for sets) at the sides and below.

Cultivation is easy-simply horse and hand work, as corn is cared for; keeping the ground free of weeds and of all shoots of the horseradish except those set in the rows in spring. It is best to plant early and harvest as late as possible, and so have a long season. In fall the tops are hoed off, a plow run near the row, and then deeply under the root; or else throw the roots out with snade; store the trimmed roots in a pit, or cover with sand in a cool cellar for keeping over winter. If wanted for sale before ground opens in spring, better keep in cel-

lar. The roots lose freshness rapidly when

Clematis.

Clematis is the Greek name for a climbing plant. It now stands for a genus of the on a wagon, exposed to a drying wind, a hot family Ranunculace, of which there are in sun, carted for miles without even a blanket the temperate zones about one hundred to protect it, then driven into a barn at species. As some of the plants are very night, with the thermometer at 289 the next | showy and popular, the botanical name is morning, to stay on the wagon until weather | usually adopted, and is much preferable to the nicknames sometimes used.

The genus includes erect herbaceous species from one to three feet high, and most of them are climbers, some being of very rapid growth reach as far as thirty or forty feet during a season. A beautiful and varied collection may be formed from our native species, including C. coccinea from the Southern States, with its numerous scarlet seed versels; C. verticilarius, with pale lavender flowers, three inches across; C. Virthat the farmer of seventy years ought to giniana, which is seen climbing everywhere in summer over shrubs and trees, with its had been all his life, with growing trees and profusion of white flowers, which are followed in autumn by large hairy heads of seeds. It is one of the strongest growing varieties and being perfectly hardy in the most northern States, is worthy of cultivation,

> C. flamula is a European series, an excellent climber, with white and very fragrant flowers. C. Montana is from the Himalayas, is very distinct in its habits of bloom, which it produces in great abundance at each joint of the stem. Their fragrance is very pleasing. they are large in size and pure white; altogether it is one of the most desirable of all Jackman has a rich crimson purple flower,

six inches in diameter, blooming from June till frost.

Lady Caroline Neville is rather delicate in habit, with fine flowers seven inches across. color delicate blush with a purple band in the center of each petal.

The comparatively recent introduction from Japan and China and the efforts of the hybridizers have brought into our notice a set of most admirable plants. They have flowers from pure white to the richest purple, and from two to eight inches across. With the great success with which these beautiful climbers have been grown they have become so numerous as to bring their prices within the reach of all lovers of flowdertaken surely these singularly beautiful shape for the berry bloom. bers would be entitled to a considera tion. Aside from the choice hybrids, there are as yet unchanged species, which retain their natural habit of climbing high and far. These are admirable for a veranda screen or cover for unsightly places.—Rural Home.

Horticultural Items.

DR. M. M. FRISSELLE, of Lake Minneton's says the secret of success is plenty of cow manure and ashes, and clean culture.

E. B. FERNOW, of the National Forestry Bureau, tells of a tree-planting machine which is capable of preparing the ground and planting, in one motion, from 20,000 to 0,000 seedlings per day," and which he thinks will revolutionize the tree-planting on prairies in the western States.

and Casco Pomological Society, W. A. Payne, he secretary, presented for inspection some

EUGENE DAVIS, a tig market gardener of Grand Rapids, produced a new variety of letuce by hybridizing the Black-Seeded Simpson and the Hansen, producing a large, thin, crisp ort which is greatly in favor with dealers and is known as the "Grand Rapids Lettuce," bing. Don't open the hives or handle the originator has profited several thousand dolwas made to keep the seed in the hands of Grand Rapids men, but it has finally found its way into the hands of outside seedsmen.

W. F. MASSEY says he has no use for pro tectors to keep the striped bugs off cucumbers attack the plants when in the seed-leaf state, and seldom do much harm afterward. As soon as the seed-leaves appear the bugs ap pear also, but a handful of bone flour dusted over each hill will keep them away. One aponce a second dusting will be needed. This is not only less trouble than boxing over the here allow me to state that in all my experihills, but the bone flour is a good fertilizer. and stimulates the growth of the plants, so ony in wintering. I believe that two inches

THE pear, says Mr. Pixley, of Berrien County, eems to have the faculty of adapting itself to almost any kind of soil or any locality. He has pears planted on all kinds of soil. from high and dry sand to low and heavy clay, and can see but little difference in the growth of wood or in the quantity and quality f the fruit-except in very dry seasons when the deep loamy soils will bring the fruit few hives which on some accounts I prefer to greater perfection than the light sand or to the Langstroth frame. But I shall the heavy clay. He would therefore prefer a deep, well-drained loam soil for pears and the standard. Ten Langstroth frames are clean culture for bearing orchards. For fertilizing he believes there is nothing better than ashes. Commercial fertilizers can be used with profit; also barnyard manure in moderation. The soil should be kept in good

F. SMITH, a Kansas nurseryman, says:

third furrow, and then plowing the soil patch. After the first year's care it will almost take care of itself. Unlike the strawberry, the weeds and grass cannot smother it out. While it pays well to give the raspberry good treatment, it will bear more neglect than the strawberry. The best soil for raspberries is a deep sandy loam; but they will grow and yield paying crops on any soil that will grow corn or potatoes. The cultivation of a raspberry plantation is as simple as it is to grow a field of corn. Prepare the ground as for an Irish or sweet potato crop, and plant in rows four by six feet. Pianted thus they may be cross-cultivated. Mark off the ground as if intended for corn, and set plants about three inches deep, pressing the soil firmly around the plants. Red raspberries should be set an inch or more deeper than blacks, but the same distance apart. The ground on which they are planted need not be entirely lost the first season of their growth, as a raw of corn or potatoes, which is better, may be planted between the rows of raspberries."

"Every Spring,"

Says one of the best housewives in New England, "we feel the necessity of taking a good medicine to purify the blood, and we all take Hood's Sarsapsrilla. It keeps the children free from humors, my husband' says it gives him a good appetite, and for myself I am sure I could never do all my work if it was not for this splendid med'cine. It makes me feel strong and cheerful, and I am never troubled with headache or that tired feeling, as I used

Apiarian.

For the Michigan Farmer. EARLY SPRING MANAGEMENT.

The time of year is upon us again when the bees should be watched closely, to see that they do not get out of stores. In the next thirty days, more stores will be consumed than in the three months just past. Look over your colonies closely, and be sure they have an abundance. You may find some colonies that have more than they need, while the next may be on the point of starvation; these may be equalized, but be sure that you don't rob the plenteous one, for one good colony is worth more than two weak ones, and plenty of stores at this time of year means plenty of bees in time to gather the first flow of nector.

The instinct of the bee must approach the ability to reason more closely than is common in the insect kingdom, for as soon as their stores begin to grow short, and no honey in the fields, the production of eggs lessens in proportion.

So you see it is very poor economy to stint the bees with the thought that if you can keep them along until honey begins to come in, they will be all right. The bees may get along very well but their keeper (if he deserves the name), will come out at the small end of the horn. I have often said that if we could have our bees as strong when the hard maple blooms as they are when the basswood blooms, we should get as much honey from the former as the latter.

I once secured twelve hundred pounds from the raspberry and blackberry bloom before the white clover bloomed; that season my bees were very strong early, and while I did not get any surplus from the maple bloom, the bees gathered large quantities, I could have extracted considerable from

the brood nest, but it would have meant just | taking off tare. that much less berry bloom honey in the

I speak of all this to show how necessary it is to have plenty of stores in the brood next during the nest thirty days.

A noted beekeeper of this State once told me he would just as soon have five pounds of honey in the hive May first as more. But I will venture the assertion that I can take a has a current plantation of 100 acres. He colony with the same numerical strength, having fifteen pounds of honey as one having five pounds, the first of May, and take twenty pounds more surplus from it during the season, and leave each the same number of pounds to winter on.

Of course my advice is to make all this preparation the previous season, but if, as some colonies do, they use up so much during the winter that they are short at this time of year, by all means feed them. Feed honey if you have it; if not make a sirup of sugar just as you do for table use. I once fed quite a quantity of maple sirup and it anfine, plump, smooth-looking samples of ap- swered very nicely for breeding purposes. In ples, stating that they had been packed with feeding, if you have hives with tight bottoms maple leaves, first a layer of leaves, then one don't go to the expense of buying feeders, but just raise the front end of the hive about two inches the highest, and pour the feed in it at the back end of the frames while quite warm. I prefer to do this just toward evening, it will all be cleaned up before morning, and there is no danger of rob-Quite a reputation has been built up for it, es- frames more than necessary, at this time of pecially in Chicago and Cincinnati, and the year, and keep them tucked up as warm as possible.

HIVES AND IMPLEMENTS.

[Read at the Newaygo County Farmers' and Beekeepers' Association, by William E. Gould.]

One of the first questions to confront the beginner in beekeeping is, which is the best hive for all purposes? The purpose of this paper is to describe the hive and implements which I use and prefer.

In a climate like ours I prefer the chaff hive and out door wintering. And right ance as a beekeeper I have lost only one colof good chaff all around the brood nest is sufficient. Wheat chaff or straw that has been cut up short is the best packing. The brood nest should be 12% inches wide, and contain nine Langstroth frames. In the eight frame hive the broad nest should be 11 inches wide.

Now why should we use the Langstroth frame? I have used a different frame in a use the Langstroth frame because it is used to one of any other size.

In the past I have made hives and roofed them with narrow ship-lapped slats. These soon leaked. Then I tried ship-lapped siding with the pitch of the roof steeper. This worked better. When the siding was of worked better. When the siding was of Waps Ic. Catalogue Free.

good quality and the roof well painted, it MANNING C. STAPLES & CO. Richmond, Va.

for roofing. It costs much more but it makes a water proof roof.

Were I to use a single walled hive 1 should prefer the dovetailed hive, in connection with the T-super.

I have used several styles of section crates. The one that I prefer is what is known as the T-super. The inside measurement of this should be 4%x12%x17%. I prefer the bee space to be at the top. For a cover I use a thin board cleated at the ends. This super will accommodate two inch sections with separators, or the 1% inches without separ-

ators. Separators should be used with sections that are more than 1% inches wide. I prefer to use the 13% inches without separators. Almost any sized sections may be used. I would not advise any one to use more than one width. Sections should be removed en masse. To do this invert the super, loosen the sections from the side of the crate with a thin bladed knife, and the super can be easily lifted from the section I use the tins both above and below. The super for extracted honey should con

tain 12 Langstroth frames, spaced 11/4 inches from center to center. There is much discussion in regard to the use of a honey board between the broad nest and the extracting super. I seldom use one. The presence o a little brood in the combs need not interfere with extracting, while I think its pres ence encourages the bees. But if a honey board is used there is no danger of losing the queen when extracting.

I should always use a honey board betwee the brood nest and the section crates. I prefer the slatted queen excluding honey board. I like the sheet zinc board but it should be bound with wood so as to give the proper bee

I prefer the Novice extractor. There should be room enough below the revolving baskets for at least 100 pounds of honey With the extractor we should have a Dadan uncapping can. This can is large, and so constructed that the caps fall on a wire screen and all the honey is drained from them. Enough honey will be saved in this way in an ordinary season to pay for the can, and the honey is the best quality too.

The Bingham honey knife has no equal. When extracting it is a good plan to keep a dish filled with warm water where the knife can be kept in it when not in use. A warn knife will take off the caps without tearing down the cells; especially is this a help in cool weather.

As fast as the wax accumulates I place it in the solar wax extractor, and the heat of the sun soon converts it into a marketable shaps. Perhaps I should explain that the extractor is covered with glass and a bright tin reflector is so placed as to throw the rays of the sun upon the glass. The interior of the extractor may, in this way, be heated above the boiling point. But so much heat should not be used in rendering wax. Wax rendered by the solar wax extractor is more salable and will bring several cents per 10. more than wax that is rendered by artificial

For storing extracted honey I use a large extractor can. This has a honey guage and is very convenient when filling glass receptacles, in fact when filling any small recepta-

Lard cans, which can be got at any grocery, are very good and cheap for storing honey in. They are not convenient for fi'l-Every beekeeper should have a pair of ac-

curate scales. I would recommend those that weigh over 250 lbs, and that have a beam for

Every beekeeper should have a hand pump which can be used in a common pail. The Smith pump, which can be obtained for a dollar, is just the thing. By the use of this pump in swarming time, each swarm can be driven where you wish it to light.

For taking down swarms from the tree use a bushel basket which is nailed on the top of a ten foot pole. Most of my swarms light in apple trees, and I can take them down while standing on the ground. I have another pole of the same length with an iron hook fastened on one end. I stand my bas ket so as to be in under the cluster, and with the other pole shake the bees into the basket. As soon as they are quiet I carry them to the live I wish them to enter and shake them on a paper which I have spread before the hive. Usually they enter readily

Dyspepsia

and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone' feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irrega-Distress some of the more common

After symptoms. Dyspepsia does Eating not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other ergans, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus Sick overcoming the local symp-toms removes the sympa-Headache thetic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind.
"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I

had but little appetite, and what I did eat
distressed me, or did me
little good. In an hour
after eating I would expemence a faintness, or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trou ble, I think, was aggravated by my business, which is that of a painter, and from being more or less shut up in a Sour spring I took Hood's Sarsa- Stomach rilla—took three bottles. It did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

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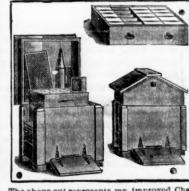




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The above cut represents my improved Chaffive and "T" Super. Send for my illustrated price list of everything needed in the aplary FRREE) My pamphlet "How I Produce Comb Honey," five cents. GEO. E. HILTON.

remont, Newaygo Co., Mich

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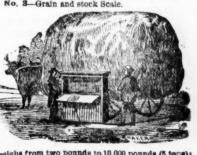
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DETROIT, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Pos office as second class matter.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17—Shorthorn Cattle, A. P. Cook Company, Brooklyn, Jackson Co.— J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29 & 30

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7-J. S. & W. G. Crosby, Shorthorn bulls and Poland-China swine, Greenville, Mich. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. THURSDAY, JUNE 5-Wm. Ball and W. E.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16-J. W. Hibbard, Bennington, Shiawassee Co., Berkshire swine, Merino sheep and Shorthorn cattle.

A PROCLAMATION.

all that portion of the Statelying south of the Galdwin and Arenac Counties, Friday, April 18, and for all that portion of the State lying north of such line, Friday, May 2.

Few of our real enjoyments and blessings have come a'oce through our own efforts; but rather, have teen seeds planted and watered by others, and whose ripened fruit has fallen at our feet.

Nothing is nearer to us than the future comfort, happiness and character of our children. The formative period of their lives will much of it be passed 'mid the surroundings of the school-house. So much depends apon the silent, molding influences about childhood and youth, that upon the days named I most earnestly commend the remem brance of school grounds and their improve-

As far as possible, may appropriate exercises be held by pupils, and let them be associated with the planting of trees by patrons

The reward may not be yet, but it will be abundant and reflect gratitude in other years. In witness thereof I have on this third day of April. A. D. 1890, set my hand and caused to be fixed hereto the great Seal of the State of Michigan. CYRUS G. LUCE.

By the Governor: G. R. OSMUN, Secretary of State

WHEAT.

past week amounted to 46,434 bu., against 49,253 bu. the previous week, and 21,474 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 238,367 bu., against 146,339 bu, the previous week, and 157,907 bu, the corresponding week last year. The corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 358,161 bu., against 527,143 the previous week, and --- for the bu. last week, and 427,004 bu. at the corres ponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on April 5 was 26,845,738 bu. against 27,114,093 bu, the previous week, and 28,779.354 bu, for the corresponding week in at the same date in 1889. The visible sur-1889. This shows a decrease from the ply shows an increase during the week indiamount reported the previous week of 268,355 bushels. As compared with a year

The course of the market the past week has been rather surprising, and has rattled and yesterday was very firm on account of the "bear" element bad!y. It has been a weather and crop market, and as reports nothing. The latest sales were on a basis from the winter wheat States continue to of 35c for No. 2, 34c for No. 3, and 33c for show increased damage to the crop, the re- No. 4; No. 2 yellow is quoted at 36c. In sult has been an active demand toth for spot futures No. 2 for May sold at 33%c. At wheat and futures. The advance for the Chicago yesterday corn was active and week has been 31/2 on No. 1 white, 31/2 on higher, No. 2 spot selling up to 31c, No. 2 No. 2 red, and 4c on No. 3 red. In futures the advance is greater, May showing a gain per bu. In futures No. 2 for May sold at of 4%c, and of 4c, and August of 5%c. 31%c, June at 31%c, and July at 33c, Severe losses have been sustained by the "bears," and they have been large buyers to registered an advance of %c on May and %c cover contracts. St. Louis advanced 31/2 on on July futures over the previous day, and May futures yesterday, Chicago 23/c, and the advance in values is considerable as New York 2c for same month. All the markets closed strong. Liverpool went up a cent, and closed firm. Receipts have fallen off in this market the past week, and this will be the case with others.

The following taple exhibits the daily closing prices of spet wheat in this market from

Marc	h 15th to April	11th incl	usive:	
		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No.
Mar.	15	81	81	75
86	17	80%	8014	72
64	18	8216	82	
46	19	82	82	76
66	20	83	8814	
66	21	83	82	75
66	22	82%	82	75
44	24	8234	8214	75
65	25	83	8214	
46	26	8114	82%	
64	27	82	8134	75
66	28	8114	8134	75
84	29	8134	81	75
64	31	8134	8114	75
April	1	****	80%	
66	2	811/4	81	75
64	8	81%	81%	
46	4	****		
66	5	82	811/4	75
46	7	857	8214	
66	8	82%	82%	76
64	9	83%	8814	78
64	10	831/4	84%	

No. 2 white is quoted at 80c, No. 3 white at 71c, rejected at 65c, No. 4 red at 69@70c, and rejected red at 65c per bu.

The following is a record of the closing

day during the pas	t week:			
uay war-o, z	April	May	June	At
Saturday	811/2	821/6		31
Monday	****	82%	83	7
Strong av	82%	82%	82%	8
Wednesday	8414	81%	84	8
Thursday	****	86%	87	8

Secretary of State on the condition of win-

The Liverpool Corn Trade News of March 28th, says: "Arrivals are commenc- 2 white, 321/@331/c; western mixed, 28 about 80,000 quarters arrived over and above | Chicago mixed, 30%@31c. Futures: April, the estimated requirements of seven days, 29%c; May at 29%c, and June, 18%c per and, as we pointed out last week, stocks in the bu. United Kingdom will now increase for a while,"

The crop of India is now said to be not more than three-quarters of an average, while the worst previous estimates only allowed one-sixth for the measure of falling off.

The House Committee on Agriculture has reported back the Butterworth anti-option tive demand. For fresh made dairy 18@180 trading bill with the recommendation that are the regular quotations, while a cent or two it pass. It is intended to stop gambling in more is paid for extra quality; winter packgrain.

statement that in the Province of Victoria and it is difficult to get above 23c for the the ravages of rust are much greater than was | finest, with a great deal going at 20c. It is feared, and it is now found a large proportion of the grain is much shriveled and small, while South Australia has suffered considerably from the same causes, though butter begins to come in all other is neglect not so greatly.

H. Kains Jackson, the English statisticlan, in a recent letter calls attention to the there is yet some demand for it. At Chicago bad example set by farmers in the United the market the past week was quiet, prices States in selling their grain below the cost of lower, and only a moderate demand is re production, and says it is being followed in ported at current prices. Rolls are very dull. the Argentine country as elsewhere. He Quotations were as follows: Choice west does not see that it can be long continued, ern creamery, 19@20c per lb; Elgin district as the policy is a rulnousone, and asserts his or fancy, 20@20%c; fair to good, 18@19c; conviction that wheat at 30s per quarter will good to fine dairies, 16@17c; rolls, 8@ prove to be "gold-footed," meaning that 10c; packing stock, 5@7c. The New York the price named is near the bottom of selling values.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in ers are anxiously urging it in every possible the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of En-

-	Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe	Bushel 27,638,18 21,168,00 3,976,00
	Total bushels March 22, 1850 Total previous week Total two weeks ago Total March 23, 1889	52,777,18 51,940,66 51,242,59 48,987,51
	The estimated receipts of for	eign an

Custom makes it my duty, and the future home-grown wheat in the English markets enjoyment of others, my pleasure, to again during the week ending March 29 were proclaim public Arbor Days as fellows: For 728,000 bu, more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks endnorth line of Mason, Lake, Osceola, Clare, ing March 15 the receipts are estimated to have been 3,436,480 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show a decrease for those eight weeks of 1,029,624 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1889.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Mar. 29, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 220,000 bu., of which 200,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 20,-000 bu, for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 140,000 bu., of which 40,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 100,000 to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Mar. 25, aggregate 25,600,000 bu. of which 17,120,000 bu, went to the United Kingdom, and 8,480,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 34,620,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India March 18 was estimated at 944,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 696,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quo ed firm, with light offerings. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 11d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 7s. 3d.; California No. 1, 7s. 3d.

CORN AND DATS.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 8,045 bu. against 13,864 bu. the previous week, and --- bu. for the the week were 8,568 bu. against 34,184 bu. that of fair average quality. The quotations corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on April 5th amounted to 21,412,707 bu., against 20,204,-686 bu. the previous week, and 16,501,763 bu. cated of 1,208,021 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 30,650 bu. against 40,813 last week, and 156,011 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn has had a "boom" as well as wheat the past week, scarcity. Receipts have dropped to almost year) compare as follows: yellow at 32%, and No. 3 yellow at 31%c closing firm at the advance. New York

compared with a week ago. At Liverpool corn was reported in good demand and steady, with No. 2 selling at 3s. 6d. Futures were steady, with April at 3s. 6d., May at 31. 61/d., and June at 32. 51/d.

OATS. The receipts at this point for the week were 20,746 bu., against 19,350 bu. the previous week, and ---- for the corres ponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 17,671 bu. against 13,925 bu. the previous week and ———— the same week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on April 5th was 4,504,662 bu., 7,008,644 bu. at the corresponding date in of 32,843 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks 2 white are quoted at 27%c per bu., light For May delivery the latter are quoted at 25 @25%c per bu. At Chicago oats are active and higher. Yesterday there was an advance of 1/4@%c, the market closing firm. Quotations there were as fellows: No. 2 white, 26@26%c; No. 2 mixed, 24@ 24%; No. 3, 23@24c; No. 3 white, 24% part of the rooms in the new agricultural

mederately active at an advance in both spot and futures from last week's prices. Quotations there are as follows: No ng to tumble in. During the last week @32c; western white, 32@37%c; No. 2

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER. The warm weather has weakened the market, and creamery as well as dairy has felt the effects of large receipts and a less aced stock is not salable except at very low From Melbourne, Australia, comes the prices. In creamery the feeling is weak, probable, with warm weather, pretures will become available in three weeks, in the southern part of the State. When grass ed. It would therefore be the part of wisdom to clear off all held-over stock while market is in bad shape, the receipts being arge and of a quality generally which will not keep long with advantage, hence receivdirection, with prices of very little consider. ation, holders being willing to accept most any offer, if within bounds of reason, but for some reasons buyers operate very cautiously, taking only the smallest possible quantities necessary to keep them running from day to day, and it is simply impossible to clean up. Western packed butter is very low and unsalable. Quotations in that market are as

	20101111			
8	HASTERN STOCK.			
8	Creamery, prime	17		
1	Creamery, prime to choice		@16	
1	Creamery, good	14		
	Creamery, fair	10		
	Creamery, State tubs, fancy		@17	
)	State dairy, tubs, good	14		
	State dairy, tubs, fair		@18	
-	State dairy, Welsh, choice	14	@16	
3	State dairy, Weigh, prime		@13	
8	State dairy, tubs, poor	8	@10	
	WESTERN STOCK.			
٠,	Western Creamery, fancy		Ø13	
	Elgin creamery, fancy		Ø 20	
,	Western imitation creamery, choice.	13	@14	
		7	@12	
ı	Western dairy, fine		0	
- 1	Western dairy, good	10	@12	
	Western dairy, ordinary	7	Ø 8	
. 1	Western factory, tubs, fresh, fancy,		0	
1	Western factory, fresh, prime		@10	
٠.	Western factory good	8	0 9	

The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trade year, compare as follows: Exports. For week ending April 7...
Same week 1889......
Since May 1, 1889......
Same time last year.....

CHEESE. The cheese market has had a quiet week, and there are no features of interest to note. No change has taken place here, and the same may be said of the Chicago market, where the demand for shipment is reported as light, owing to high cost. The hometrade was fairly active, with the demand largely for the best makes. Quotations vesmade cheddars, 101/4@10% c per lb; do twins, -lb skims, 8@9%c; low grades, 5@7c; Swiss No. 1, 14@15c; brick, full creams, destroyed. There are reports of recuperabeen helped by some large purchases on foreign account of second quality cheese, while the home demand is very fair, and taking considerable choice stock as well as

	yesterday were as follows:			
	State factory, home trade selections,	11%	(m)	111
	State factory, full cream fancy, col'd		@1	1
	State factor, full cream, fancy, white	1014		
1	State factory full cream, choice	10%		
	State factory, good	10		
	State factory, fair		@	
۱	State factory, full cream, common State factory, light skims, prime, small		à	
	State factory, skims, prime, large	814		
	State factory, skims good		a.	
1	State factory, skims, medium		0	
1	State factory, full skims		0	
1	Ohio flat, August make		@1	
1	Ohio flat		0	
1	Pennsylvania skims	-	a	
1	The exports of cheese from Ne		Yo	
1	since May 1 (the beginning of the	10 1	ra	de

Same week 1889 Since Msy 1, 1889..... Same time last year...

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted firm, with good demand; and quotations were 543. 0d. per cwt. for finest colored and white American, the same figures quoted a

A RECENT dispatch from New Orleans elaborate machinery for the beet sugar factory, now under construction at Grand him to pay 75 cents on the dollar. Island, Neb. She also brought upwards of 50 tons of beet seeds. Several tons of these seeds go forward to the Agricultural Depart ment at Washington, as that Department has had applications for seed up to the present time from 2,000 farmers throughout the United States, and further applications are onstantly coming in, which shows the interest taken in this new and important ndustry. The plant at Grand Island, Neb. when completed, will cost considerably over \$500,000, and will have a daily capacity to work upward of 400 tons of beets, which is against 4,537,005 bu. the previous week, and a very large factory and larger than the average European plant. This may prove 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease the dawning of a better day for the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska, when sugar beet held in store here amount to 15,875 bu., will take the place of wheat and corn, to the against 24,075 bu. the previous week, and benefit of every one engaged in agriculture. 56,911 bu. the corresponding week in 1889. We would be willing to see the duties on Oats were dull yesterday, but closed higher sugar maintained at their present high level than a week ago. Stocks are light, so are if it would result in placing the sugar inreceipts, and this makes holders firm. No. dustry on a sound footing, as we believe it would be found good economy. So far the mixed at 25%c, and No. 2 mixed at 25%c. the duties on sugar have not enlarged its production, and the tax thereon has been an nerous one on consumers.

HEADQUARTERS for the Botanical Department, at the Agricultural College, are now @25%c. In futures No. 2 mixed for April laboratory. The classes in agriculture met closed at 23c, May at 23%c, June at 28c, there for the first time on Tuesday last, on We refer all interested to the report of the and July at 23%c. The New York market is the same day that botany moved in.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE P. O., INGHAM Co., Mich., April 7, '90. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have the pleasure of mailing t your address a copy of the annual report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1889, received to day from the State bindery, and if you will kindly furnish me with the address of your correspondent "Norvell" in last week's issue I will be happy to mail him a copy at my own expense, as it seems that I rather owe him one. The trouble appears to be that Norvell did ern and southwestern counties than elsenot speak out sooner, for no sooner does he where in the State. In nine of these counties, utter his complaint than the volume ap-

Seriously however, I am glad even of such an indication of interest in the report. Usually I have succeeded in having the volume ready for distribution about ten weeks earlier than this, but this year the State Printing office seemed to be unable to hurry forward the work as rapidly as usual. The copy was all in the printer's hands before January 1st. Your correspondent was in error in think-

ing that when the fiscal year closed September 30th the reports were fresher. It is true they were always ready for the institutes and onally even for the fairs of the preceding fall, but they were not that year's report. The report for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1884, was not issued till the fall of 1885. Since the close of the fiscal year was changed to June 30th the present volume is the most tardy one that has been issued.

I have the utmost sympathy with the de mand that the report shall not be allowed to become a "back number" before reaching its readers' hands, but think that perhaps a word of explanation may be allowed on that point. The institute matter is inevitably that of the preceding winter's series, but the bulletins include those issued to November, 1889. The State Fair report is for the September, 1889, fair, and the various department reports cover in general the full season of 1889, some of them running as late as Oct. 31st. It is something of a question with me whether it would be wiser to insist on the extreme letter of the law and bite off everything short at June 30th. It would certainly allow of an earlier distribution of the volume, but the reports of all field operations and experiments would be of the previous year's growing season, as by July 1st anything more than prophecy as to the current year's work is impossible. Even this tardy volume is well ahead of the requirement of the law, which says that * * This report shall be printed and bound prior to the 1st day of June." Notwithstanding which, I fully agree with 'Norvell" that it should be ready for distribution by January 1st, and so long as the work is in my hands it shall be my effort to attain that point. Very respectfully,

HENRY G. REYNOLDS, Sec'y. The report mailed has been received, and Norvell' can accept the offer of Secretary Reynolds. His "kick" seems to have stirred up the State printing office. If he had remained quiet that institution might be slumbering yet .- ED.]

Government Crop Reports.

The condition of the winter wheat on the 1st of April, as reported by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, averages 81 for the entire breadth. The general average terday were as follows: Full cream autumn for rye is 92.8. In the States of the central valleys recent frosts have cut down the 10%@11%c; Young Americas, 11%@12c; growing wheat plants quite generally, and in wet or submerged areas the roots have been this region. Where the roots are intact great improvement will follow with good weather. The fact that the roots are so well developed is favorable to improvement.

The Pacific coast has had an extraordinary amount of rain and snow which have delayed seeding and injured the early sown areas. The averages of condition of principal States are as follows: New York 88, Pennsylvania 99, Ohio 87, Michigan 67, Indiana 75, Missouri 83, Kansas 87, California 71.

A Suggestion for Mr. Chisholm.

Buans, April 7, 1890.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Please say to Mr. Chisholm that he should buy cloth of the Stony Creek Woolen Mill Co. and get good honest cloth, and then feed his steers better. We sold a lot last June, a little over two years old, for \$30 per head. L. P. CHAMBERLAIN.

Moses Fraley, a well-known St. Louis grain speculator who has twice before gone to the wall, is again "busted," leaving margins due on his dealings of about \$210,000. He was on the "bull" side and the market went against him. Then he besays that a large steamship has arrived there and got caught again. He had 1,280,000 from Hamburg, Germany, loaded with the bushels of wheat, but had sold "snort" over 2,000,000 bushels. Creditors expect

In referring to the new season's wools from the Cape of Good Hope, Wool and Textile Fabrics says they are very poor, being as a rule, short, loose in staple, and which accounts for the special difficulty which is found in selling these wools even at a decline which has taken place.

WE have Lean receiving some very choice bulls in the market this season. On Thursday at King's Yards Mr. Standlick had one in that was fed by Mr. John Fishbeck, of Genos, Livingston County. He only weighed 2,100 pounds, but was an ideal animal in style and condition. The price realized was \$3 50 per hundred, which is as high as any buil has sold this season in

FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crockery township, Ottawa County. One of the bes farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the best stock farms in the State; also we adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possess and are likely to be for some time to come, in given Will also be sold in parcels of 40 acres and upwards to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address George D. Turner, care of First National Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

Michigan Crop Report, April 1, 1890.

The condition of wheat on April 1, compared with vitality and growth of average years, was in the southern four tiers of that weighed 100 lbs. August 15. The other countles 70; in the central countles 65; and ewe dropped two lambs March 20th, that in the northern counties 86. These are the | weighed 72 and 74 lbs. August 15. They were lowest averages reported on April 1, since fed oats after wearing until November, these reports have been published. In 1889 when the single lamb weighed 154 lbs. and the condition in the southern counties was the pair 110 and 112 lbs. I am well pleased reported at 89, in 1888 at 81 and in 1887 at with the cross, believing the Lincoln cross-88; in the central counties the condition in ed on medium grade wooled ewes the best 1889 was 92, in 1888, 83, and in 1887, 94. Wheat is in better condition in the west

viz: Ottawa, Kent, Allegan, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Branch, the condition ranges from 80 to 96 per cent of an average. St. Joseph leads at 96, followed by Cass, 94, and Berrien, 90. Of fourteen reports received from St. Joseph one shows condition to be 75, one 80, and all of the others 90 or higher. In the five counties Barry, Calhoun, Jackson, Washtenaw and Hillsdale, the condition ranges from 71 to 77, in Monroe it is 70. Wayne 69, and in Ionia and Lenawee 66. In the other counties of the southern four tiers it ranges from 45 to 65. The weather has been unfavorable most of the time since seeding. The rainfall in the southern counties during July and August was 3.62 inches below the normal, and the ground at the time of seeding seemed to be thoroughly dry, but the drouth continued, and by the end of September the deficiency in rainfall amounted to nearly six inches, and by the end of October to 8.24 inches. In other words, the rainfall during the four months, July, August, September and October was eight and one-fourth inches less than the very slowly, in many cases not at all. On the first of November the best had made Eustis, Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent, small growth. During this month the Chicago, Ill. weather was exceptionally favorable and the plant improved greatly. On the first of December the condition in the southern counties was 6., as compared with 58 one month earlier. December was warm and wet, and wheat made some growth. The average temperature of this month in the southern counties was ten degrees above the normal, and it rained on all except five days of the month. Correspondents very generally reported that wheat looked better at the cless, than at the beginning of the month. During January and February the ground was bare of snow and the average temperature high, but the alternate freezing and thawing is believed to have done much damage. In the southern and central counties the average temperature in March was nearly two and one-fifth degrees, below, and the precipitation nearly one half inch below the normal.

The total number or bushels of wheat re perted marketed since August 1 is 10,496,-503. Of this 8,887,593 bushels were marketed in the southern countles, 1,530,485 bushels in the central counties, and 78,425 bushels in the northern counties. Clover meadows and pastures are severely

injured. The average condition in the southern counties is 75, in the central 71, and in the northern 92. These figures show the condition much lower than one year ago. Live stock is in fairly good condition.

The outlook is favorable for a fair crop

of all kinds of fruit except peaches. GILBERT R. OS MUN

MANUFACTURERS of leather are reported to be all broken up because of the proposed aposition of a duty of 15 per cent on foreign hides. All the same we hope it will be 12@12%c. At New York the market has tion by sprouting and renewed growth in retained. It is singular that men who shout loudly over the trials of the "poor farmer," and demand that he have a better show, should oppose every attempt to help him in a practical manner. They want free hides and protected leather, free wool and pro tected woolens, free hops and barley and protected beer; free butter and cheese, but protected wood-pulp. Let the Ways and Means committee stick to their bill. It rights a great many wrongs.

Stock Notes.

MR. W. K. SEXTON, of Howell, has sold from his herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle the following:

To Wm. Sprague, South Lyon, imported ow Lenoise, 5137 H. H. B; also yearling bull Geza, 14753, H. F. H. B. To G. M. Westfall, Stockbridge, bull Howell Prince, 13311, H. F. H. B. To J. B. Nickie, Hoytville, bull Colonel Hat, 14755, H. F. H. B.

THOMAS MITCHELL, of Caro, Tuscola Co., has sold to Curtis Luther, of Akron, the young Shorthorn bull Peden Dake 94-178, sired by Duke of Caro 69115, dam Queen of Juniata (Vol. 31, page 804), by Jerome Eddy 52119, tracing to imperted Tulip by Bachelor. Peden Dake took first premium came a "bear" just before the recent rise at Caro fair over five others, is a rich red in color, and altogether a very handsome ani-

MR. E. E. Mugg, of Dundee, Monroe Co., has purchased from A. A. Wood of Saline a young Poland-China boar sired by Lodi Prince 18293, dam tracing to Black Pride 5th by Bob Jones, a boar bred by C. W. Jones, of Richland. Mr. Wood writes us beavily charged with earth and sand, a fact that he has disposed of all the sows advertised in the FARMER, and they have all gone to readers of the paper. He has been equally successful in selling Merino sheep, and his Shorthorn bulls.

AT the Jubb sale of Shorthorn at Howell the young stock buil Lord Fletcher (Vol. 35), was purchased by Mr. T. W. Gibbs, of Grand Rapips. He is a fine anima!, and his breeding excellent. His sire was Airdrie Wild Eyes 78636; dam, Fletcher of Maple weed 2d, by 4th Duke of Oakhill 45917; 2d dam, Fantalina 3d by 8th Duke of Vine wood 32445, and tracing to imp. Frantic by 4th Duke of York (10167). He ought to prove a prize for Mr. Gibbs.

MR. A. A. Wood, of Saline, has sold to Geo. W. Pickett, of Corinth, this State, the young Shorthorn bull 4th Fennel Duke of Saline, by Perl Duke 9490, dam Fantalini 6th by 8th Dake of Vinewood 32445. He is a red with white marks, and a very fine animal. Also to same party, Phyllis of Saline 2d, by Peri Duke 94190, dam Gentle Annie 27th by Peri Duke 60653; g. dam Gentle Annie 10th by Duke of Wicken 14130, running to imp. Young Phyllis by

F SMITH, a Karasa muriace, man, 'abva;

A. L. PARKER, of Hoytville, states! that | Skidmore, who is 65 years of 4, 45 in a proper he bred two medium wooled ewes to G. S. Allen & Son's Lincoln ram as an experi

ment. One ewe dropped a lamb March 15th as to weight of carcass and grade of wool."

MESSRS. Wm. Fishbeck & Son, of Howell, Livingston Co., report the following recent sales from their herd of Shorthorns :

To C. Schoenhals & Son, Howell, the nine the old bull Lord Percy, sired by 3d Marquis of Longwood (vol. 35), out of Lissa (vol. 15, p. 695), and tracing to imp. Strawberry by Wiseman (12317).

To Leonard Huck, Fleming, the yearling

bull Lord Loudon, sired by Loudon Dake of Hidaway No. 4, 87763, out of Lady Moreton 8th (vol. 32, p. 386), and tracing to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). The Messrs, Fishbeck write as follows

"Our stock has all come through the winter in good shape, our sales have been entirely satisfactory, and we still have unlimited faith in Shorthorn cattle."

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Home Seekers' Excursions.

The Barlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R. will sell on Tuesdays, April 22d and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion tickets at Half Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Northwest and Southwest. Limit thirty days. For folder giving details concerning tickets, rates and time of normal for these months. Wheat came up trains, and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agents, or address P. S.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan fee has already gone up 100 per cent at Bay

A Chelsea man has built 9,500 rods of patent ence the past year.

The recent row at the Kalamazoo College All the ports on the south shore of Lake

aperior are free of ice and ready for busi-Roscommon had a storm which deposited six inches of "the beautiful" on the ground

Horace C. Spencer, of Flint, succesds Col. fcCreary as member of the State Scard of The Ypsilantian says the peach buds are all

ight in that vicinity, and prospects bright for good crop. E. P. Kelsey, of Ionia, has just sold 25 steers (yea lings) averaging 1,120 pounds, for the

Buffa'o market. A company with a capital of \$10,000 has en formed at Grand Ledge for the development of coal in Eagle township.

G. F. Case, foreman on the shoe contract a tate pri-on, was attacked and bally beaten by a convict the other day. The assertion is made that the Chicago &

irand Trunk rail oad's greatest ambition is so nake ita track a double one before the World's E. Lawrence and E. J. Tay'or, of Jonesville, alsed and sold 36 lambs that averaged 12334 counds, and took the top price of the Buffalo

naraet. Dr. C. W. Goucher, of Nashville, who was ourled this week, was one of the cide t residents and the oldest practicing physician of

Frank Harris, of Gardener & Harris, grocers at Battle Creek, was accidently killed by a C. & G. T. train on Wednesday. He was but 22

Charles H. Dixon, the clerk who embezzled \$5,000 while in the amploy of Arthur R ss, treasurer of Saginaw County, gets five years of head labor. at hard labor.

The Charlotte Republican says this season has been remarkable for the amount of maple have been marketed at Charlotte. The Williamston Enterprise does not seem to have heard of the death of Bishoo Harrs, as it announces him as a visiter to Williams-

ton on the 9th. It is Bishop Davies now. Captain Edward Cshill, prominent lawyer of Lensing, has been appointed by Governor Luce to the vacancy on the supreme bench

caused by the death of Judge Campbell. "Little Jake," of Saginaw, has sold the afte and build no occupied by Heavenr ch & Co. at Saginaw to the firm for \$80,000. The

new firm will remodel the stores and fit them up elegantly. The new owners of the Lansing street railway system are going out of the horse busi-less and will run electric cars. There is again

talk that the line will be extended to the Aglost his barns, every head of live stock of any kind, every implement and every tushel of gran he possessed, by fire on Tuesday night.

Tramps did it. Hugh Boettcher, of Detroit, agent of a New York life in urance company, cied at a Jack-son hotel on Wedne: day from an overdose of marcule medicine, which it is thought was ac-

denta ly taken. Mrs. Normon Emmons, of St. Johns, died on the 9th, ared 95 years. She had lived in B ngham town-hip, Clinton Co., since 1855. Geo ge Emmons, her son, bu it the first house, a log capin, in St. Johns, in 1851.

Mrs. Griffith and her daughter, arrested at Niles and taken to Kansas under a belief that hey were the noted Bender women, have een re'ease and are on their way back. They proved alibis.

The southern potato fields have been so lamaged by the late rains and floods that Michigan totatoes are in brisk demand there at 70 cents a bushel. A Big Rapids firm has shipped 7,000 bushels. Two boys named Watkins and Gay, while

Two boys named Watkins and the wa-playing on the dam at Flint, fel into the wa-ter, which was very high and rapid. Gay managed to get out, after a protracted strug-managed to get out, after a protracted strug-managed to get out, after a protracted struggle, but Watkins sank and was taken dead. Jacob Wors'er, living near Chelsea, com m tt d suicide this week. He was bound to die, for he stot himself, took Par's green and out his throat. Two years ago his wife committed suicide by sitting down upon the rail road track in front of an advancing train.

Annie Capl's, employed in the wholesa'e grocery of John Dav's & Co., of this city, was silled in the freight elevator on Wednesday. She attempted to pull up the elevator, was causht and crushed between it and the shaft and then fell to the bottom, a distance of 40 feet.

Two young barbers of Kalamazoo, Samuel Eiseman and Lewis Martin, have been arrested for taking too great liberties with their customers' wallets. They were finally suspected and at ast detected by means of marked money found in their possession. The barber shop is to rent.

Clarence J. Toot, whose mysterious disappearance caused so much concern lest-fall, and who returned to stand trial for embezzing from the United States Express Company, at Grand Rapids, whose agent he was, gets off with a year in the I nia prison, at hard labor. Judge Burlingametalsed to him like a father before contemping him. before sentencing him.

city, was attacked in her son-in-law, A. C. ob Varney's, house, by the negro coachman, who became angry because she locked the door leading into the kir hen, and brutally assauted the, choking her and finally stabbing her in the throat, and left he it ving her deat. Mrs.

The general pastenger agents of Michigan airoads met in Chicavo his week, to co der the advisability of defying the re-evislat ve enactment relative to fare; resto rates to three cents a mie, and carr mestion to the court of last resort, if ary, to settle the question of the right of the existature to fix rates for the railroad. They decided to begin the ball by returning to the old rates.

Mrs. Zoeliner and her sister, Miss Lenhard whose brutal treatment of the little girl the adopted a oursed such a storm of indignal in A legan and vicinity, were convicted ssau't on the 9th and fined \$75 each an to ts. This, with the costs and fines in a sim lar case, and other payments makes no were \$500 and \$60; that their brutality cost them. In addition, a civil case damages is also pending.

The sportsmen of Allegan, Barry, Berrien Branch, Calboun, Cass Eston, Ingham, Kala mazoo, St. Joseph and Van Buren counties have organized themselves into a projective association for the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of the fist enforcement of the fish and game laws of the State and to see that proper fishways are maintained in all rivers, lakes and streams of Southern Michigan. The sportsmen mean business, having organized the uselves under the State law. The president is John w. Fletcher, of Battle Creek; secretary, H. Da'e Adams, of Galesburg. dams, of Galesburg.

An English syndicate, about a year ago An English syndicate, about a year ago, bought up a number of the largest Detroit breweries. Since the syndicate began operating them they have been run at a loss, Americans being spparently too patriotic to drink English beer manufactured in America. The syndicate has now effected a transfer of the property back to the original owners. The small owners of the stock in English will be the heaviest losers. The breweries will be be the heaviest losers. The breweries will now be run as a stock company by the old owners. They were so'd for \$450,000.

C. H. Benne't, in Ionia for the purpose of buying a farm, while standing on the street was accosted by a man who inquired the way o the rostoffice. While his attention was hus attracted, a second man deftly slit Ben-ett's pocket and secured a pocketbook con-tining \$.35. Report ng \$ 35. Bennett discovered his loss in ped up, elsimed to be an officer. e thief in charge. The latter broke away, was pursued by the pretended officer, and Benne't cid not discover the whole thing was a put-up job until the next moraing. C. T. Wright, president of the Otter Creek

Lumber Co., is on trial at Benzonia for shoot-Lumber Co., is on trial at Benzonia for shooting officers Thurber and Marshall last August. Wright refused to pay what he declared an illegal assessment of \$700 on his property in Benzie County. Thurser, to secure the county, 10 k charge of some logs owned by Wright at Arie'. Wright's men, under his orders, rolled the logs into the stream to float them to a mill where they were to be seved. The a mil where they were to be sawed. The officers interferred, and in the altercation which ensued Wright killed both. He then d sappeared, but afterward gave himself up, and has been in fail at Traverse City ever

A Cincinnati firm manufactures 1,095,000 acks of playing cards every year The Michigan Car Company is going to

make two thousand tox cars for the N. Y utting down expens s and salaries about \$1,500,000.

Senator Cullom has introduced a bill which disfranchises Mormons or all whe practice polygamy. Eighteen territor'es have been admitted to

the Union before they reached the 100,000 mark in population. Representative S. J. Randall, who has been ser ously ill at Washington for some time, is not expected to recover.

Forty-three thousand dollars and Frederick Kimball, teller of the Peoples' savings bank of Worcester, Mass., are mising. Since Chinese immigrants are not wanted in

the United States, arrangements are being made to bring them to Mexico. Western Pennsylvania was visited by a degreat deal of damage by swelling the streams

caus ng floods. The strike of the Chic go carpenters is costing them between \$3,00; and \$4,000 every week, but the m-n say they are prepared to

stay out all summer. The new steel steamship Cayuga went asho e on broken rocks on the beach near Buffalo. The vessel is valued at \$250,000, but got off in good shape.

Fourteen thousand voters of Kansas City, Mo, will have to pay a pol-tax of \$2.50 each and vo ing at the late election.

Cuban government is slarmed at the promul-gation of annexation sendments.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamer China made he trip from San Francisco to Hong Kong in wenty days, including a sop at Yokohama. This is the faste t run on record.

Congress has appropriated \$75,000 to supply the deficiency occasioned by the Silcott defalcation. Trust a member of Congress to see that he con't lose anything he can manage to get.

Emwa Stark, the Chicago domestic who poisoned her employer's family, has confessed her crine. Said she wanted to poison herself and experimented with the family to see what effect it would have mean them. effect it would have upon them. New Jersey farmers petition Congress not to irrigate western lands at public expense, to put down we tern teef trusts and other mo-

opolies, to re-monetize si ver, and give away no more government lands at present. Weshington, has adopted a report recommending reciprocity between the saveral republics on this hemisphere. There were but hree dissenting votes, Argentine, Cili and

Paraguay.

The government now owns 13 moniform which cost nearly \$7,00,00. Trey are useless and expensive in their present condition, and a scheme is proposed by which ther will be convert d in of loating batteries for coast and harbor defense.

A tornado in Medina and Springfeld counties, in Ohio, on Tue day evening caused \$75.00 d mage to properly, mostly belonging to farmers. One man was killed, two fittilly njured and a number severely int Houses and barns in the path of the storm were completely demolished. C. W. Hatch, whose arrest for the murder of his uncle near Colorado Springs, while visting fr ends at Birmineham, this State, car

The Duchess of Maribo rough, who was Mrs. Hamersley, of New York, with a fortune of about \$5.00,000, and whose moome with that of her husband, the duke, amounts to \$100,000 a year, is in Gotham for the purpose of investing her property so as to make it return a larger revenue. She can't get along on such a pittance as \$100,000.

The first radioad engineer in the United States and oldest in point of service, Wil iam Galloway, of Baltimore, is dead, at 81 years of age. He bat been connected with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for 54 years, and ran an engine between Baltimore and Washington for 48 years, during which t me he experienced but two accidents. He had retired on a pension.

The statement is made by the Chicago Daily News that the receipts of the gambling houses of Chicago are \$10,000,000 annually, that a syndicule of g-milers controls the houses, and that 60 per cent of the receipts is paid to the marage of the syndreate out or which he must marage to subdue the trouble one interference of the police. The News further elleges th 1500% (O is annually paid members of the city administration for immunity from the noise.

North Dakota farmers think they see a large-sized Ethiopian among the pickets in the offer of stei-wheat purchased with the \$300,000 guarante raised by the Twin Cities. They think the scheme a clever plan on the part of elevator companies, millers and bankers to rell wheat at 25 cents more than it is worth in market. The needy granger must pay a dollar a bushel for the seed, and the worth in market. The needy granger must pay a dollar a bushel for the seed, and the obligation becomes a first lien on the crop, no matter what it may be, and draws interest to boot. Last fall the fermers sold that san wheat to the elevators at 50 cents, and the buyers graded it No. 2. Now they want bought back at \$1 and it is graded No. 1 has

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chicago Daily nbling houses ually, that a the houses, pts is paid to out or which News further aid members munity from

e pickets in sed with the Twn Cities. rs and bank-to than it is

eed, and the the crop, no re interest to d that same n's, and the Foreign,

A telephone line, 100 m les long, is to be pened in Japan, soon. It is said the Princess of Wales has become entire y deaf since an attack of the grippe. South rn Russia is said to be overrun with

a plague of field mice. Millions of them it veruned cultivated fields and whatstacks, and cleaned cultivated fields and the people are powerless to check their ravages. Henry M. Stanley says the forest of Aru whimi, which belongs to the Congo Free State.
is much richer in rubher than the Amezon
fores s in Suth America. That section of
Africa, he declares will be the "rubber reseroir of the universe."

e of field mice Mil ions of them h ve

It is sa'd the Czarina of Russia is threatened with insenty. The constant mental strain produced by the plots, the precautions and the fears in the most of which she lives is unseitling her mind. The Czar is in a condition of nervous exhaustion from the sem causes, not far removed from menia. It is also a leved the German Emp ror has written the Czr, advising h m to make liberal concessions to the reople.

MERINO SHEEP.

I have 20 head of registered Merinos, bred from the flock of A. D. Taylor, of Romeo, of good size, well covered; will average 18 lbs. to the head; which I offer for sale on very reason-able terms. Write for particulars to J. B. GATES & SCN. Waterford, Mich

Partner Wanted

To share in a patent fence, for territory or otherwise. If inspection does not prove it ahead of Russel and all others nothing will be asked for it. Call on or address for particulars R. A. BROWN, Sand Beach, Mich

SHORTHORNS

The A. P. COOK CO., Limited,

Fair Grounds, Brooklyn, JACKSON COUNTY, MICH., THURSDAY, April 17th, 1890,

AL 12 O'CLOCK M., 30 Cows and Heifers, Seven Bulls From their celebrated herd.

> J. A. MANN, Auctioneer. 1890.

Send in your Entries at Once for

FIRST GRAND

of J. A. MANN & CO., To be held at Lansing, Mich. APRIL 29th and 30th. A breeders' sale of Trotters, Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Saddle and Harness Horses. Also a Special Sale of Draft Horses.

CLansing being the central part of the State, hence there is no better for a sale of this kind of horses in the U.S. Good buildings, good grounds, first class hotels, good R. R. facilities. Please send in entries early to J. A. Mann of J. J. Baird, Lansing, Mich. Entries close March

By Louis Napoleon 207, sire of Jerome First dam Lady Hook by Cyclone 1956), record 2:33%, eighteen heats in 2:30, and sire Dr. Sparks two year old, record 2:25%; second dam Mambrino Jenny by Mambrino Patchen 58 (sire of London 2:20% and fifteen in 2:30 list, and his daughters are the dams of 41 in 2:30 list, and his from 2:15% to 2:20): third dam Rasina, (grandam of Sally Cossack 2:22% and Aristmont 2:27%.) by Alexander's Abdallah 15, (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14, sire dam of Favonia 2:15): four, five, and six dams thoroughbred. Colonel Hook will make the season of 1800 at my farm in Okemos, Ingham Co., Mich. Limited to 20 mares at \$25.00 the season. Mares not proving in foal can have the usual remit. Send for circular. Eddy 2:161/2, Charles Hilton 2:171/4.

Owing to having sold a portion of my farm for usiness purposes, I will close out my entire terd of Shorthon cattle at very reasonable orices. Will sell singly, in lots, or the herd in a unp. The breeding of these cattle cannot be

YOUNG BULLS. A few young bulls sired by Lord Kirklevington of Erie 44182, from 16 to 20 months old, are offered low. Lord Kirklevington of Erie is also for sale. Send for catalogue and look over the breeding of the herd. Address JOHN P. SANFORN,

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SPRINGBROOK FARM DELHI MILLS, MICH ..

Shorthorn Cattle

MERINO SHEEP

The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never in better shape than at present. Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Barrington Barringtonia AT HEAD OF HERD!

Ready for Service this spring. ALSO A FEW CHOICE FEMALES.

MERINO SHEEP. Flock of over one hundred breeding ewes yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale. Visitors always welcome. If you cannot come and look over the stock write for particulars. Address

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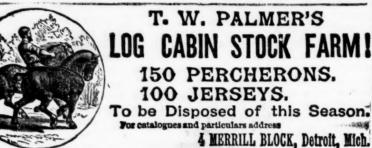
^r I have three registered Galloway bulls for sale, at very reasonable prices. For particulars address THOS. WYCKOFF, Davisburg, Mich

SHORTHORN BULLS.

I have three fine young bulls, about one year old, all reds, two from Renick Rose of Sharon cows, and one from a Knightly Duchess, all stred by a Renick Rose of Sharon bull, which I will sell at very reasonable prices. Address C. E. WAKEMAN, Hanover, Mich.

HORSES SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich. Island Home Stock Farm.

PERCHERON



Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich., JAMES M. TURNER. Proprietor.



SHORTHORN CATTLE, Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Shorthorn breeders will note among the animals FOR SALE PURE DUCHESS BULL, Grand Duke of Springdale: color, redroan: dropped December 24, 1888. Got by Grand Duke of Woodburn 8895, out of Grand Duchess of Ridgewood 7th, Vol. 33, page 924.
Also Wild Eyes bull, Wild Eyes Duke of Springdale; color, red; dropped Sept. 23, 1889; got by Grand Duke of Woodburn 88825, out of Wild Eyes Lady 6th, Vol. 33, page 924.
Both of above animals are very superior individuals, and bred to the Queen's taste, as will be seen by reference to the herd book.

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75 MATURED STALLIONS on HAND, which we will sell at prices lower that ever before and on terms to suit purchase

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J. S. & W. G. CROSBY.

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Shorthorn Bulls and Poland-China Swine, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7th, 1890.

COLONEL HOOK 7611, At J. S. CROSBY'S SALE BARNS, GREENVILLE, MICH.

COL. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.

Michigan Fair Trotting Circuit. \$9,850.

wissack 2:221/4 and Aristmont 2 27%.)

Her's Abdallah 15, (sire of Goldsmithe, sire dam of Favonia 2:15); four, five, as thoroughbred. Colonel Hook will asson of 1890 at my farm in Okemos, Mich. Limited to 20 mares at \$25.00 Mares not proving in foal can have emit. Send for circular.

A. N HARRINGTON.

RIPHORIS I THORIS I Three-year-olds and under, mile heats, two in three. Three-year-olds and under, mile heats, three in five. \$50 added money to each stake at first three meetings, and \$25 at Bay City.

CONDITIONS FOR COLT STAKES:

Nominations close May 1, \$25 entrance, of which \$5 must accompany the nomination. \$10 July 1, and \$10 August 20 (and for Bay City one-half above amounts), when colts must be named.

Subscriptions are transferable.

Trotting and Pacing Races will be announced about July 1.

Michigan State Breeders' Association rules to govern stake races and American rules all other races. For further information address

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Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale, SHORTHORNS Represented by the following families:

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Young stock of both sexes for sale. DAKLAWN JERSEYS. COWS AND HEIFERS.

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The herd consists of Oxford, Thorndale Rose, Barrington,
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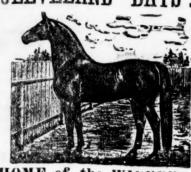
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One seven-eighths Percheron Stallion, six years old, sired by Woodman's Duke, dam by Moro, grand dam by a pure bred Percheron. Can show some good stock from him. Also a number of good horses. Address

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HOME of the WINNERS. We exhibited our horses at Michigan State Fair, Detroit Exposition, and American Horse Show, Chicago, 1889, and

CAME AWAY AHEAD OF EVERYBODY winning a total of 40 premiums on 45 exhibits. Our Stallions and Mares

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The high-bred trotting stallion Teusha Grondie 5001, will make the season of 180 at Black Meadow for \$25, by the season, without return privileges. Teusha Grondie was sired by Spartacus 123; dam Juba by Belmont 64; g. d. Judith (dam of Hartford 2:224) by Mambrino Chief II. Spartacus by Almont 5; dam Queen Lizzie (dam of Ormond, 2:274) by Mambrino Chief II.

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DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays, DOOR VILLAGE, IND. STYLE, ACTION and QUALITY, nbined with Good Pedigrees. Importations in June and Oct. CALL AND SEE THEM.

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Trial mile in 2:42. To insure, \$25.00. Send for our catalogue. DEWEY & STEWART.

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FIRST CHOICE OF LEADING STUDS OF FRANCE 42 FIRST PRIZES At French Fairs, 1889.

25 PRIZE STALLIONS RESERVED FOR SPRING TRADE. TO BE PLACED On Sale March 10th, 1890. PRESENT PRICES

BEYOND COMPETITION! BREEDING GUARANTEE UNEQUALED

OAKLAND STOCK FARM STALLIONS, 1890.

CAVEAT—Bay horse 15% hands, foaled 1886, sired by Brown Wilkes, 2:21%; first dan Yuma by Harrold, sire of Maud 8, 2:08%, etc.; second dam Yolando (dam of Yuba2:24% and Yazo 2:27%) by Belmont, (sire of Nutwood, 2:18% Wedgewood 2:19, etc.); third dam Young Porting of Yukata 2:24%, sire of Research 2:13%

2:32,44) by Beimont, (sire of Nutwood, 2:184, Wedgewood 2:19, etc.); third dam Young Portla (dam of Voltaire 2:20)4, sire of Bessemer 2:1314; Child Harrold, two mile record 5:04, Hyman, trial 2:28, Consuela, trial 2:344, Nora Lee, trial 2:32, Voltigeur, trial 2:39), by Mambrino Chief 11. Caveat's second and third dams are already classed among the great brood mares. His first dam is a mare of still greater promise, he being her first foal. Caveat is pure gaited, fast, very handsome and stylish. He will make a short season and be put in training. Season, \$50.

NIP SIC—Chestnut colt, 1514 hands, fcaled 1887, sired by Nugget 2:254 (sire of Gold Leaf 2:19, Nettle Leaf 2:2314, etc.); first dam Zeinda Wilkes (dam of Nettle Leaf 2:2314 and san Malo, three year record 2:294), by George Wilkes; second dam by Alexandria's Abdallah. Nip Sic is full brother to Nettle Leaf and San Malo. He is a beautiful dark chestnut, will be 16 hands when matured, is possessed of great substance and shows a pure fast gait. He will make a short season at \$50 and be put in training. FISCHER—Bay horse, 16 hands, foaled 1883, sired by Joe Gavin (son of Messenger Duroc and Fanny Mapes, dam of Jerome Eddy 2:16%), dam a bloodlike mare with trial 2:35%, s. t. b. by Belmont. Insure \$25.

Oakland Stock Farm is at Royal Oak, on the D. & M. R. R., eight miles from Detroit.

Ten approved mares (the first to apply) will be bred to each of the said colts—Caveat and Nip Sic, on shares. Address

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Chester White Swine. P. O. address, Portland Mich. jly21-6m

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merin Sheep. je27-ly*

HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered.

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of all ages are for sale and are guaranteed to be

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Waterloo Duke 25th is at head of Shorthorn herd, lred by 7th Duke of Leicester 1912; dam Waterloo bth by Duke of Brant 55478; g. d. Waterloo 43rd by th Duke of Clarence 25188, etc. Address

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J. BARTOW, East Saginaw, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of all ages for sale. Inspection of the herd invited. Correspondence promptly answered. WILLOW CREEK HERD OF SHORThorns. Stock for sale of good families and individual merit; Gwynne, Young Mary and Phyllis. Prices reasonable and to suit the times. O. R. Pattengell, Plymouth, Mich.

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139-17

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A FLOCK SECOND TO NONE-Cheap as A the cheapest, quality considered. All took registered. Imp. ram Michigan at the nead. Address E. D. Sabin, Hudson, Mich.



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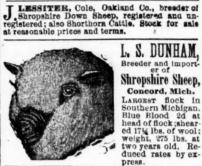
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Poetrp.

TEB MEN WHO MISS THE TRAIN.

I loaf aroun' the deepo jest to see the Pullman An' to see the people scamper w'en they hea

the engine toot; But what makes the most impression on my

som'w'at active brain Is the careless men who get there jest in time to miss the train.

An' some cuss the railroad comp'ny an' some loudly cuss their stars,

An' some jest gallop down the track an' try to catch the cars;

An' some with a loud laff an' toke will poultice up their pain;

Var'us kin's er people get there jest in time to miss the train

An' there is many deepos an' flag stations 'ithou

Along the Grand Trunk railroad that leads to wealth and fame;

An' men rush to these deepos as fast as they can As the train of Opportunity jest goes a thunder

They rush down to the station with their hair all

stood on end.

As the platform of the tail-end car goes whirling 'round the bend;

some men groan an' conceal their pain. W'en they find that they have got there jest in

time to miss the train.

But the cars pull through the valleys an' go a-whirlin' by.

An' float their banners of wiite smoke like flags They leap the flowin' rivers an' through the tun-

nels grope, cross the Mountains of Despair to the Table

land of Hope. The Grand Trunk Railroad of Success, it runs through every clime,

But the cars of Opportunity they go on schedul

An' never are their brakes reversed; they won back up again.

To take the men who got there just in time t miss the train.

THE COURTIER'S REPLY.

An old Norse king, one dark and stormy night, Sat with his courtiers in his windy hall, The oak logs blazed, and shafts of ruddy light Wavered like moving spears along the wall.

Without, like some old Viking armed for war, The tempest wandered in its robe of rain, Or, rushing with a clamor from afar.

Roared through the castle and was gone again The monarch and his bearded courtiers sat All silent around the fire, with dewncast eve

No sound within was heard save when a rat Scampered across the floor with dismal cry.

But suddenly a bird, wet-winged and bright, Flashed over them, and vanished as it came: Out of the night, it vanished into night, As brief and beautiful as a falling flame

"Such," said the king, "such is this life of ours A moment's passage through a lighted room; One taste of this sweet breath-then death de

Life's transient day in its eternal gloom."

A moment no one spoke; then with a tear An aged courier bastened to respond:

"True, sire, the tired bird did not tarry here, Because the nest God gave it lay beyond. -Lippincott's Magazine.



AN APRIL FOOL

Helen was our beauty; there is no contradicting that. A haughty, high-spirited beauty, almost dark enough for an Asian; but so perfectly made, with such a glow on the olive oval, such a ruddy ripeness on the full lip, such a lustre in the great dark eye. if he had inducement, Cousin Stanbope said, And, like most beauties, she felt as if the world was made for Cæsar.

group ever thought of denying her supremacy. In fact, we all admired her too much for that, although I doubt if any of us loved her. But we all took a certain pleasure in seeing her arrayed to suit her beauty; and many was the scarf, and ribbon, and rose given her, like timid offerings at a shrine, from Clara and me, and, for the matter of that, from Maria and Emily, and all the rest of our girls except, perhaps, Jane, who had not so much to give and who never indulged herself in fineries—a little Quaker-like body, in her gray gown with her light hair put back smoothly from her white forehead not pretty in most eyes at all, but always so fair and pure and sweet to me. Helen, however, looked at Jane with a lofty disdain; which Jane appeared to think all right and natural, for little Jane shared our popular feeling that Helen's movements had something to do with keeping the earth in equisince that any body with some one trait of pronounced mental or physical superiority, well sustained by bad temper behind it, can rule all the world within reach, just as Helen

We were, the most of us, better off, as the phrase goes, than Helen, so far as money was concerned; for she was only Mrs. Knowles' companion, and, except little Jane, who was an orphan, and had just enough income to dress herself meagrely and pay her board at Aunt Elroy's, we all had our happy homes. Jane had set out to fit herself for teaching. She played rather won derfully, and she could have spoken to you in one or two languages, if she had not been always so shamefaced. As for Clara and ne, we were the hoydens of the village. Maria was the first and Emily was the re ligieuss. She and Mrs. Knowles used to have the most marvelous morning together taking off albs and chasubles and altarpiece and candlesticks; and it was generally understood that they had a strong leaning toward Rome, which, somehow, made Emily rather interesting to the rest of us, although Cousin Stanhope langhed at us about it, if he didn't laugh at her.

Cousin Stanhope, be it understood, was the light of our eyes in that mountain hamlet so far as connection with the outside world went. He was, in one degree or another the cousin of almost all of us, for we were all more or less distantly related. He had a ington, that allowed him some leisure; and, as we were not a great way from his headquarters, he often ran up for a Sunday, and ought us news of that great world, and occasionally brought some one of the people | knit for churches? Isn't the needle the sacred figuring on its scenes-now and then an attache of one of the legations; once in a while learn the Kensington stitch, so as to em

a traveling foreigner; once, indeed, a South-Sea Island chief, who boldly asked Helen to go back with him to Otahelte. A primitive savage Stanhope called him; but, if that were true, the primitive savage was a very

calm and noble gentleman.

"I don't know how you can say so," Helen remarked, as we were talking him over on Aunt Eiroy's piazza, our usual place of congregation, one bright spring morning, April Fool's Day, as we had learned, to our cost, in a series of Stanhope's jests through the mail. "A great, swarthy barbarian! I but I have no affinity with your dusky-skinned people,"

I saw Dr. Malatestata lower his book from his own dusky face and look at her curiously a moment.

"Being a blackmoor myself," continued Helen, "what I admire is my antipodes."

"Little Jane, for instance," said I. "No, indeed. That colorless morsel! A yellow-haired Norse, some descendant of one of the old Cimbri, a blue-eyed and red-haired Spanish grandee. He would like me too," said Helen, laughing and putting up a great dropping curl, "on the same principle. I

expect to fall in with him yet." "Or fall out with him." I said. "Nothing less than a Spanish hidalgo, with a string of titles as long as his rent-

"Then I suppose a poor, swarthy Roman doctor need never hope to find favor with those of your way of thinking, Miss Helen?" said Dr. Malatestata, in his smooth English, to which the slightest accent in the world was like sauce piquante to flavorless meat. "Oh !" said Helen, coolly, with her finest

air of insolence. "I did not notice that you were there, Signor." "But you will notice the hidalgo, with the

string of titles and the rent-roll? Well, hidalgos are often poor." "Then I should have no use for them."

said Helen. "Do you mean to say, Miss Helen, that you would not marry a poor and untitled man? What is the matter with you American girls? What better title is prince than doctor? I fail to see the secret of it. There is a legend in my land that once the Roman purple was put up at auction. Diavolo! Is all this beauty for sale, too, to the highest bidder ?"

"By the way, Clars," then she said, en tirely ignoring him and his remarks, "did you see the Spanish lace cape Mrs. Knowles gave Emily? I should have liked it my-

self; and, indeed, it was not expensive." "She made a real April fool of Helen with it." said Clara, "for when she unfolded it

Helen thought, of course, it was for her." "And I had just begun to thank her when she turned it over to the nun. How ever, it is the only time that I ever was made an April fool," said Helen, with her most superior gesture; "and I defy anyone to do it again."

"Why, Helen! How you forget!" I exclaimed. "Little Jane has made you or every year since she has known you." "Oh! Little Jane! Her fooleries

Sweetmeats under vour breakfast plate Yes, if you count that, little Jane has."

, 'And will next year, too, I'll be bound,' said Dr. Malatestata. "At least, she would if-" And I was thankful that he wheeled his chair away and round the corner of the gallery, for I knew he was going to say "if Nature had not been before:" and if he had said it Helen would have had her foot on all of our necks before peace could have been declared.

last importation -an Italian gentleman, who was visiting America, a graduate of some wonderful university, who, perhaps, might settle down and practice in America, with a laugh, and who had found his way to to the Italian legation at Washington, where Stanhope had met him. It was quite unfor tunate for him that he fell on the slippery payement and broke his ankle; but Stanhope, who had taken a fancy to him, had brought him up to our village as soon as he could be moved and had installed him at Aunt Elroy's, where he was waited on by inches, Aunt Elroy outdoing herself in fancy dishes, and little Jane now and then ven turing, lest he might be homesick, to let him hear his native tongue again, while she spoke a little of her timid Italian with him, half sure that he was laughing at her, but willing he should laugh, if that diverted the poor gentleman any from the pain in his

"As if it wouldn't make him homesick,

said Helen, high and mightily. But it didn't seem to do so. He used to watch little Jane a good deal. Perhaps i amused him. When she came back with her basket on her arm, from Aunt Elroy's er rands among the poorer people of the moun tain (and she was always sure to have one or two cases of want in reserve as her own property), he would ask her a swarm of uestions, and apparently derive infinite enertaiment from her answers. But he was ccupied the most part of the time with arranging for a book.

"Singular person!" said Helen, in he sweetly scornful tone. "What could Cousin Stanhope have been thinking of to bring him here? He hasn't even the manners o gentleman."

"Why, Helen!" came a chorus. "I think he is a consummate gentleman,

said Aunt Elroy.

"Just about as much of a gentleman a Jane is a lady," continued Helen. "Look at her now, bringing in the eggs. She hasn't a soul above her hens."

"She gives every egg to the poor and sicl ople up the hills.' "Goody! goody! Just my ideal of an old aid. Seanty gown, puritanie collar, plain

hair, generally drab. Well, there must al ways be one such in every circle."

"One such !" I cried. "I wish there were dozen such." "Oh! well," said Helen, "we won' uarrel over little Jane. She's too small

ear. Now, if you'll just show me the res of this stitch-" "Put your thread over three times and

knit three, and when you go back, take off those three. What lovely fingers, Hel-

"Oh! yes, I see. I have to teach it to Mrs. Knowles. She will be knitting son logical thing or other. Or don't they implement there? She is going to have me

vesicas and all the rest."

"Mrs. Knowles will certainly end ing over to Rome," said Aunt Elroy.

"Oh! I wish she would!" cried Helen "Oh! Helen," cried Maria. "If you're not literal. Going over to Rome in a steam-

"Well, if she goes over to Rome in religion, she's pretty sure to follow it up by going over in a steamboat; so I am not as far out as you think. And they make so much of a suppose it is because I am so dark myself; new convert over thers. Just think of the Roman princes, and marquises, and what not one might meet."

And we all thought just as Helen did, and that, if Mrs. Knowles took her to Europe, she would hardly marry anything less than a prince of blood royal.

It was lovely April weather up our hillsides. Everything was blossoming into May. All life and the future seemed to our hearts as bright as the blossoming world was. We passed the time in one long picnic -mother and Aunt Elroy and Uncle John and Mrs. Knowles and all-climbing the mountains, catching the brook trout and broiling them on our wood-fires, and coming back with our arms full of flowers. At least, we all did but little Jane. She said she had not the heart to leave their lodger alone, in his condition, to the mercies of old Sally and she used to do her little gardening around the house, or carry her pensioners our flowers of the day before, if we had left them with her, and be back again at short intervals. And the last I saw of her one day she had her davenport on the plazza. and was writing away at his dictation, as if there were no such thing as May breezes and flowers and mountain rambles, and life were good for nothing except to make it pleasant to this swarthy, lean, ill-favored foreigner. But it was only Jane's way with every

"That is one of the troubles with her," said Helen. "She hasn't the identity. She forgets herself in the next person always. A bit of white glass-that is all she is." And there was such an assumption of authority in Helen's savings that, after a few repeti tions, one was apt to take them as Gospel. Only Dr. Malatestata never did; and his polite way of looking over and through her, as if she were a transparency or did not exist at all, was the only way he had of moving

Helen. And that did not move her. Presently I thought I saw that Helen had determined to change it; and although she did not care a sou for him himself, she could not brook a rebel within her domination, and she meant to make him care for her. In the full flow of admiration long received, her pride had sailed upon a smooth current. without an obstruction. This obstruction of the oblivious Italian doctor caused a disagreeable commotion in the tide. What made me first think of it was Helen's picking to pieces of the yellow blossoms she had brought in from the woods, and, as she pass ed the doctor in his chair scattering a rain of them all over him, and then looking back, with a laugh that showed her glittering teeth and brightened all the carnation on her olive cheeks and the lustre in her eyes. Well, she was too beautiful for anything but dreams. The Doctor must have seen what I thought where I sat in the window-frame for presently he said to me: "Too bril liant for use, is it not? As for me, I prefer-What was it Miss Jane read to me to day ?"

" You mean

"A creature not too bright and good That would be Miss Jane herself," said I.

"St. Jane," said he. "I suppose," I said, "that one sees

plenty of such faces in Rome?" "As Miss Helen's? Plenty."

"I always thought Helen looked like Roman lady." "Like a Roman peasant-girl !" said he

But I knew better than to repeat his "So your peasant-girls have that golde inge under the carmine?" I asked him.

" All of them." "Do you suppose Æneas and his Trojans rought some Asiatic blood into Italy and

gave the Oriental stain." "Ah? You little Virginian!" he laughed. "Don't entrap me into any Aryan and Semitic puzzles. What do I care for the past races? It is sufficient for me to wonder what

the present race of Malatestata is to do to

preserve itself." In a day or two Helen, who often came over to Aunt Eiroy's, where she saw a group of us, when Emily and Mrs. Knowles were having one of their seances, was standing by a pillar of the gallery, twisting a budding vine about herself, and a humming-bird came darting along, and hovered a moment, just as if he took her mouth for a blossom We all exclaimed and laughed, even the saucy robin in the black-heart cherry-tree gave forth a burst of his music, and Helen opened her lips and answered it in delicious trill on trill, we felt as if the scene were something ideal.

"You could hardly do better than this in Italy," said I to the Doctor.

"The robins take you for one

elves, Helen," said Aunt Elroy "It is one of the wise birds," said the Doctor. "He wants another song from you, Miss Helen, as I, indeed, do too." And then Helen sang again. She had been chary of her songs before; but after this you always knew when Helen was coming by the music that ushered her, and where she was going

by the sweet sounds that went dancing after her.
"How can he help falling at her feet?" said I to Cousin Stanhope, on one of his Sat-

"He is lame," said Stanho

"Nonsense!

"And then I should have fallen in love with her myself long ago, if it had not been for her temper.

You, Stanhope? "Yes, I; and if -"

"If what ?" "If I had not fallen in love with so

But just then the Doctor, who had so far down the garden-path, and took Stanhope off with him. I saw little Jane gaze after them intently a moment; and I wondered vaguely if she too were fond of Stanhope and I felt vaguely disturbed and unhappy, and after he has lost an hour's sleep on account went home and practiced a sonata till I was

How fair and sweet Jane was in

broider an altar-cloth-lilies and symbols, June days, as they came! There was such other girls call on her and admire her, and an unspeakable tranquility about her. I then go away and make fun of her. never looked at her without thinking of perfect, placid drawings.

"What a complete lady Jane is," I said For, of course, she'd take me, you know." | to Stanhope once, as we were walking in the wood.

"That is because her temperament is quiet. It gives her manners repose," he answered. "'All her ways are pleasantnes and all her paths are peace." And I knew I had no right to be vexed with him for speaking so. Who could be blamed for loving Jane?

"Only I could never see," added Stan hope, "how any man could fall in love with Jane. I should as soon think of kissing a statue. But then, I suppose," he said, looking half askance at me, "when one is in ove with somebody else—" And he stopped, because two people were slowly coming through the wood, although they were not observing us. It was Dr. Malatestata, who could now walk tolerably, with his stick, and Helen, whom he had met.

"Yes," he was saying, "I have quite re covered - so far that I shall be able to resume my journey in a short time. And, Miss Helen, shall I tell you? When I go home I hope to take a wife there with me.'

"Why in the world should Helen think he means her?" whispered Stanhope. "Look at her !" For Helen had suddenly averted her face, and, thrusting her hands out before her in a beautiful forbidding gesture, had cried: "Oh! no, no, no ! I could never leave America !"

Dr. Malatestata stopped short in his walk in blank amazement.

"I beg your pardon, Miss Helen," he cried. "You misunderstand me," he said. Believe me, I had no thought of asking you." And he drew himself up proudly. "I was about to tell you," he said, "that am the promised husband of Miss Jane."

But at that time Stanhope, who had been n the secret for some time and had helped accommedate the religious matters and all. could not forbear a moment longer and burst into a roar of laughter.

And then such an angry man as Malatestata was may I never see again, when he began adjuring Stanhope in foreign tongues. whiled the latter leaned against the tree and laughed on.

"At any rate," said Helen to me, that night, "the fact remains that I refused him. He didn't misunderstand me."

Well, it was the loveliest little wedding that we had, two weeks later, on Aunt Eloy's broad gallery, with all the flowers and vines and bird. And a venerable old priest came up from Washington; for Jane said: If we were all Christians, why did it matter what sort of Christians? And I've no manner of doubt that he settled Mrs. Knowles case for her. And a grand Italian gentleman came up with Stanhope, too, who treated us all like nobles, and delighted Emily and wed Maria. The Doctor would have his wheel chair present, for he declared it had been the best friend he ever had; and he looked at Jane, in her white muslin and jasmines, as if it were too much that any of us should touch her. And then he took her off on a journey over the continent; "for we will see America before we go back to our

ome in Italy," he said. So letters came to us from Niagar, from a hooting season in Colorado, from Mexico, from California ranches; then from the Islands of the Pacific seas, from Japan, from India: and Jane was going to her home by

"Just to think of our little Jane!" said "She is putting Marco Polo into the

shade." "It is about time he settled down to his practice now, though," said Aunt Elroy; not meaning Marco Polo, but the Doctor.

"I declare, what a gap it makes in life to have Jane gone; and now Mrs. Knowles and Helen too. I wonder if Helen is having the triumphant time she hoped for in Rome." For Mrs. Knowles had really gone over to Rome-if not entirely by way of her creed, yet by way of a preparatory explanation; and Helen had been buoyant with expectation.

"Are you speaking of Helen?" said Emily, coming up with an open letter from the post. "She has seen some very pleasant people. She has been a guest at a grand villa, been present at a superb festival in the country, and been received by a prince and princese. Do you want to read about it?" And this is what Helen had written on that

"It is just a morning of mornings, this April day; and Mrs. Knowles and I, having ranges and wading through bamboo swamps left the city and come up here on the Apennines, were taking our stroll-a stroll where we crushed the violets at every step-when we saw that the village was all assame with flowers and banners, and the people decked out like a scene in a theatre, and there was music, and there were throngs of children, with garlands, and I don't know what and all. It was the home coming of the Prince and Princess, they said. And we had time to hear no more ; for as we stood just inside the gates of the lovely gardens, we stepped aside, to let the low carriage, with its four cream-colored horses, dash by. And all of sudden there was a cry, and the horses were pulled up, and two people sprang out of the carriage. And oh, Emily! I had reason to remember, all in a rush, that i was April Fool's Day, and I the merest foo that ever was-I, who had actually refused this man! For who do you think that Prince and Princess were but Prince Malatestata? And the Princess—was our little

How little and dried up the cheese ap pears to the rat after he is caught in the

with her dolls. She has a large family of pathetic pleasure with them that nothing else on earth could give her.

There was never a farmer so honest that when he drove into town he did not drive a though he had hard work holding in his plug work horses.

Somehow a man feels much worse the day

of the baby than he does the day after he has lost five hours' sleep at the club.

When a new girl comes to town

How easily some one else turns the sub ject when the conversation is about your good deeds, but how hard it is for you to turn it when the talk is about the good acts of your neighbor.

A man who can't borrow money is willing to pay almost any rate of interest. It is hard to make money, but you can lose without any labor.

If a man was built in such a way that h could pat himself on his back, some men vould do nothing else.

The quarrel with the man who is too polite to give blows, and call names, is the quarrel that hurts longest and most. A man's greatness makes his family great

woman's greatness makes her family in significant.

There are some nice people that you dislike without an effort. A woman begins to find beauty in a man

as soon as he shows that he likes her; but a man never discovers that a woman has freckles until he has married her. How hard the man who paints tries t ring the conversation around to artists!

The meanest things of a man's life are ione without deliberation, and the meanest things of a woman's life are done with it. It is a very common thing to see a man who says wise things and does foolish

No one has a poorer opinion of you than the man who has worked you for his own As a rule people punish their friends mor

A DOUBLE SURPRISE.

than they do their enemies.

For the first few weeks after we went into camp at Talo, away up in Upper Burmah, on the head waters of the Irawaddy river, we had a pretty stiff time of it, and what with fighting dacoits and locating sub-military stations about the country our hands were full. Then, just about the time things began to settle down, a new difficulty arose, for what little cultivated land there was had been robbed and plundered by the dacoits, and so the poor Burmese found themselves in danger of starving, and the worst of it was it looked as though we might have to starve with them. The Madras Pioneers, whom I commanded, were a brave and sturdy lot of fellows, but I saw only too plainly that their scant rations were having a serious effect. For a while native traders had been coming down the Irawaddy in boats on their way to Mandalay, carrying gold leaf and indigo, sweet oil and pickled tea, and, what was of far more value to us. cocoanuts and bananas eggs and rice; but the dacoits along the wooded banks of the river waylaid and robbed them so often that they were beginning to find it more profitable to stay at home, and a traders' boat was now a rare and curious thing.

"Well, Capt, Charlton," said a cheerful roice as I sat smoking a cheroot before my tent one evening, "pondering over the food problem, are you? Don't worry. I have found a sure solution for that."

The speaker was Lieut. Redvers, and he looked very happy and contented as he pulled out a camp stool and sat down at my

de. "I have a splendid idea," he went on. Half a dozen of those cowardly traders were in camp this morning during your absence begging us to give them some protection. It seems the decoits have robbed two boats in ches about ten miles above here. These traders circled round to avoid them, and they report a boat load of stuff lying at a ling my orders. village twenty miles up the river which they are afraid to bring down. Now my idea is this: Suppose we take a picked dozen of men hide ourselves in the boat, start down the river and when the dacoits come out to board us we pop up and give them a leaden reception. I assure you they will trouble no more traders' boats, and in future we will feast as royally as the Rajah of Munnipore

himself. Now, what do you think of that,

1 expressed my opinion with a hearty clap on Redvers' back The next morning I picked out half a dozen good men and, taking Redvers along, of course, we put ourselves under the guidance | you shall be set free."

of the Burmese traders and started for the That is, it was twenty miles by the water, but it was at least thirty by the way our guides led us, for we circled away back from the river, crossing over a couple of mountain

and thorny jungles. It was a perilous trip for such a handful of men and we were all glad when we arrived

at the village about nightfall. It was a mere trifle of a place, but it was ncircled with a strong stockade of teak logs. and the natives had made such a heroic deense on the several occasions when it had friends, motioning them backwards as he been attacked by dacoits that the robbers had ceased to molest it, We found the boat moored along the bank. It was a typical Burmese barge, the very counterpert of a ling them that his life depended on their gotoy Noah's ark, with shelving roof and sides constructed of movable shutters that opened | go by unharmed. lownward on hinges toward the water. It was propelled by a big stern paddle and the for a time the issue was uncertain. Then to steersman occupied a little covered platform that was built up over the roof at the rear of after midnight so as to reach the decoy posi

The grateful natives plied us with food an drink, and just before we started an aged choonge offered up prayers for our success in an old pagoda that stood on the bank. We towed ourselves away in the interior of the ooat, among the bananas and cocoanuts, and cutting loose from the bank we glided out

It was very dark and very quiet. Redvers and I sat out on the deck with the boatmen, for it was necessary to keep a sharp lookout, herself up in her room every night and plays | The profile of the shore could be seen but dimly, and the steersmen found it difficult to them, gives tea parties to them and has a keep the center of the stream. It was a long and tedious ride, but at last the owner of the boar, whose name was Sang, pointed out a faint glimmer in the east and told us it was and the weapons firmly clutched in their time to get ready. It grew gradually lighter, until from my knot hole in the shutter could make out the trees on the shore quite plainly. We continued to float on very gently with the current, the suspense growing all the while more painful.

"Was it possible that our ruse was pected?" I began to wonder.

Suddenly a shadow darkened the doorway near the place now, sahibe."

Every man took a final look at his rifle and made ready to cast loose the shutters when I should give the signal. We dropped down stream for a hundred yards or more in dead silence. I was falling into utter despair when suddenly a dark figure stepped out on the bank and hailed us loudly in Burmese bidding our boatmen come peaceably to shore at once. Sang made reply. "We are poor boatmen from Myong," he cried, in well simulated tones of fear. "We are taking a water, and, wading to shore, he plunged in cargo of rice to Tamo, and we pray that you

will let us go by unharmed." The only answer to this appeal was a derisive laugh and a sterner command to steer for the bank at once. Sang made no further reply, and as soon as the robber saw we were going to float on by regardless of his commands he gave a loud shout, and on the instant from the shadow of the bank three long pointed canoes shot out filled with savage looking fellows, who paddled directly fer our boat.

"They are coming," I cried, excitedly.

'Make ready now, men." Redvers was down at the other end of the line with rifle in readiness, and I saw that every man had one trembling hand on the bolts of the shutter. The dacoits were so close now that I could see their faces plainly. They were armed with both guns and spears. and as they drew a little nearer they let fly a volley at our boatmen, which drove them nside, happily without injury. It was time to act, for the long canoes were close to the boat and I saw by the triumphant look of satisfaction on their swarthy faces that they

anticipated an easy victory. "How close are they?" demanded Redvers,

n a hoarse whisper. "Get ready," I answered. "Now, then drop the shutters together, men, and let them have it."

The word of command had hardly left my ips when the shutters fell in unison, letting in a blinding glare of light, and so astounding the robbers that they actually ceased paddling for one second of stupefied amazenent. Then our rifle fire raked through the canoes with deadly effect, and in an instant they had plunged overboard, some never to rise again, others striking out wildly for the shore, while the abandoned canoes floated off with the current.

One big savage, who seemed to eader, got confused and dove straight toward the boat. He came to the surface so close that I reached out and caught him by off the scent of her own identity, she askhis long black hair and, with Redvers' assistance, hauled him struggling and kicking on board. By this time many of the dacoits hae reached the shore, and their loud outcry howed plainly that it was their chief who had fallen into my hands. I was just about to order the men to give them another volley, when a loud cry from the steersman overhead attracted my attention, and looking down the river I saw a sight that nearly froze my blood. Less than a quarter of a mile distant a perfect fleet of canoes were moving out into the stream from both shores, and I saw that we were hopelessly cut off.

board and ganing the right bank disappeared in the jungle. I confess I was badly scared. My first sensation was surprise at seeing such a large force of dacoits. Then I realized our peril. In this clumsy old craft we would be overwhelmed by sheer force of way of the Red Sea and Egypt and the Medi. the past week. There is a whole nest of the numbers, but no chance of escape. It was tity of her interlocutor.

Two of our beatmen at once plunged over

A desperate struggle and a soldier's death were all that were left to us, and I was just about to tell them so when a glance at the sullen countenance of our captive inspired me with a brilliant idea. I knew these dacoits were cowards at heart

and, turning to the chief, I mustered up my

scanty knowledge of Burmese and said fiercely: "You dog of a robber, if your men of them chance had brought to her side tocome a yard nearer I will shoot you on the night, but in vain. spot," and I pulled out my revolver as I "Listen," I said. "An Englishman never lies, and you know it. Bid your men go

back to shore and let our boats go by unmolested. When we are five miles below here The robber shook his head sullenly, and I saw with alarm that we were fast drifting down into the horde of canoes. I sprang for-

ward and seized him by the throat, pressing the cold muzzle of the revolver against his naked breast. "Stop, stop, sahibs," he cried, falling on his knees. "I will do your bidding; only

spare my life." "Make haste," I cried, "or you die on the He advanced trembling to the front of the boat, firmly held by Redvers and one of the she should accept you and then marry anoth men. and in a loud voice addressed his

My knowledge of Burmese was scant, bu could readily make out that he was assur ing to shore and letting the English sahibs

It was a moment of dreadful suspense and my unspeakable joy the dacoits with every evidence of baffled rage paddled sullenly to the boat. We delayed our departure until shore, some to the right bank, some to the left. Amid silence that was intense we drifted right down into that hornet's nest, Redvers clutching the dacoit chief, watching the dusky face for the least sign of treachery, the men nervous but alert, with rifles actually at full cock, the remaining Burmese huddled together in the bow stupid with fright, and in the crows' nest overhead the steersman guiding the big paddle with hairreadth accuracy

It was a period of horrible uncertainty, and when at last the clumsy craft floated right between the double rows of canoes the suspense was almost unbearable. From both sides scores of dark savage faces watched us sharply, keenly, so closs, indeed, that one could see plainly their greasy locks, the ornaments glittering on their half naked bodies quivering hands. We seemed to move by inches, and I could scarce repress a shout of impatience. Every eye was fixed on the chief, but in the face of Redvers' revolver. that dusky individual, who held all our lives in his hand, dared make no sign, and so we drifted on in solemn silence.

I knew how fervently the savages long

to let fly their deadly spears. Even and Sang whispered in softly: "We are chief, doubting his own inflaence, was visbly disturbed, and I think he was as much as lieved as any person present when the boat floated past the last bunch of canoes and the open river lay ahead of us. I wheeled round rifle in hand, but not a dacoit stirred, and this position I remained until a curve in the

river hid the enemy from view. We held on to our prisoner until we reach ed a point five miles below where the river narrowed and grew swifter. Here, true to my promise, I embarked him in shallow to the forest without a backward glance. W had little fear of pursuit now, for the conn try was more open and the current wa strong, and before noon we safely arrived a Talo and anchored our precious boat load of provisions along the bank

It turned out to have been a very fortunat expedition after all. The presence of such force of dacoits in the neighborhood was very timely discovery, and when they crap down on us after dark that same night the met with such a defeat as assured a quiete condition of affairs for some time to come.

From one of the prisoners who fell into our hands I learned to my chagrin and dismay that the dacoit chief whom I had held in such brief captivity was a notor ous robber on whose head more than one price had been set, I readily understood then how groundless had been our fears when we floated through the gauntlet of the robbers, and shuddered to think how close I had stood to that sanguinary monster. Still, even had his identity been known, honor would have compelled me to keep my promise and m lease him.

In a very short time Redvers' prediction came true, for, though small bodies of dacoits still lurked in the inaccessible spots along the river, they maintained a very frigid and distant demeanor towards the traders' boats. and before long we were living every whi as royally as his royal highness, the rajah of Munnipore. - Philadelphia Times.

At a Masquerade.

It was in a town not a thousand mile from Boston that there were recently give a couple of masqued parties at private houses. At the second of these the hostes of the first party found herself talking ve amiably with a mask, in whom she suppose herself to recognize a gentleman who ha come to the town just after her own entertainment. Simply for the sake of makin conversation, and of throwing the gentlement

"Were you at Mrs. Blank's masona party ?" "No," he answered, "I was not honore

with an invitation." "Were you here at the time ?" she asked. "Yes," he answered, "but Mrs. Blank does not like me."

but she instantly determined not to betray herself. "Doesn't she ?" she returned, careless! Probably that is one of the things which you imagine. Some people are always supposing that others do not like them, you

know.

Her companion seemed a trifle annoyed "I am not one of that sort," he retorted rather brusquely. "Besides, she has int mated to me that she does not like me." "Is it fair to ash now?" Mrs. Blank asked, entirely mystified in regard to the iden-

Why, I should not m were sure that you wouldn't repeat it." "Oh, I never betray a confidence," the lady said, eagerly.

The gentleman leaned over until his fac ander the mask was near to hers. "I asked her to marry me." Mrs. Blank was more startled than ever The train of her old suitors, and in her day she had had not a few, came up before her

"But," she said, slowly, "because alady refused you it need not follow that she disliked you. I am ure a weman is not to be supposed to dislike every man she does not wish to marry. That would be a most ab-

mental vision, and s he wondered which on

surd assumption." "To be sure it would," he assented, cheer fully; "but in this particular case she did

"Did not refuse you!" echoed Mrs. Blank

in astonishment. "She certainly did no accept you?" "That is precisely what she did do." "It is not--" Mrs. Blank began; and then considering that if she said true would be showing more knowledge of Mrs. Blank's affairs than was compatible with pretending to be another person, she chang-

er man." "She didn't, Kate," her husband said i

ed her sentence and said, "creditable that

his own voice, "she married me." Tom !" she cried. "Yes, my dear," Tom answered, told me at our party that I couldn't foo

"You are a wretch and a monster," declared, "and I will never forgive you, But she did, and told the joke at her own xpense before the evening was over.

F.E.C. BLOOD REMED \$1.00 A BOTTLE, SIX FOR \$5. TRY IT TO-DA

WHEN blood leaves the heart is rich in oxygen, pure, and bright red. It goes to the extremities, build ing up worn out places. When returns through the veins it is dark and full of poisons, gathered all through the body Passing through the liver ! loses the Bile poison; the kidney remove the worn out waste and the lungs clarify the blood with oxygen. To keep this life stream pure, main tain sound kidney, lung and live

E.C. BLOOD REMED OO A BOTTLE, SIX FOR \$5. TRY IT TO-DA

Apri THE QUARTE yes, I heerd the a hurch quartotte mouth shet; sweeter song," angel's lip"-sot still an

ised a yip. sang: "We Sha

that's all, or pur shall be changed we shall be char ds to sing, ould think a

ng "We sha tn emphatical

hey call this m gs give Maria rocked

her baby song quiet Sabbath e

ATTLING

Intropid Hu a Giar The carcass of rought into Henry Roberts nal the day res of the Pina the northeast weighed ds, measuring height, while inches long hooks. Robe ed of medical d shoulder wer ntenance deco atches, indica

considered he The hunter two dogs, whi grel breed, ha ared, undoub fight with th selves with e that would v of their pe ren. The h exhibited ad and body. Consternation seized upon Mrs. Blank. at comprehen ir master as ying at any eased and borating th many short stumpy, y s his story as was looking f had started s more from g else, and o

taken my rifle revolver, hunt vk. And, sp say right ted by white ians, who pate seeing that ing with th rs while the his plow's tai d animals and te man, and any thing to

hand-to-hand

ng an hour

that had go

ell, I was sitt

of sight barki rth having, so the little d re I found th nd an openi rt of piled up ed cave, and en leave of ed as they we thought i up to the r come tearin f they would nds to tackle en on second ald not think rred to me aly bear, for

ne in these pa

tween me and t

en I heard a t

ling of dry le gh I still co head nearer ther growling surely nev ls. I cocke was too clos he animal: d, leaning back reled my gun a ar all this tim nd making the is furious cries. The dogs stop m pure excite ith their very cupine's, and amrod. The bi ast seemed to ng in the rocks, ween the eye ards, the shot o nuzzle about an i ury than to disab tched a yell to arn cold, and ca he smoke, rushing umped to my fee aim and fire, m ay rifle, but she set into the air v aw, and with and own as easily as

saring my shoul he blow.

I fell with my

pears. Even the ence, was visie was as much reent when the boat of canoes and the I wheeled round, colt stirred, and in atil a curve in the

er until we reachwhere the river r. Here, true to him in shallow re, he plunged inward glance. We ow, for the counthe current was e safely arrived at clous boat load of

n a very fortunate presence of such a ighborhood was a when they crept t same night they assured a quieter e time to come. s who fell into our

grin and dismay om I had held in notor ous robber, one price had been then how groundwhen we floated the robbers, and I ose I had stood to Still, even had honor would have y promise and re-

dvers' prediction Il bodies of dacoits sible spots along a very frigid and the traders' boats. living every whit ness, the rajah of a Times.

a thousand miles ere recently given arties at private these the hostess rself talking very hom she supposed ntleman who had r her own entersake of making ing the gentleman dentity, she ask-

was not honored

lank's masqued

me ?" she asked. but Mrs. Blank pon Mrs. Blank.

urned, carelessly. the things which are always sup-

ed not to betray

like them, you a trifle annoyed. ort," he retorted, des, she has intinot like me."

Mrs. Blank askgard to the idend telling you if I 't repeat it."

ver until his face b hers. tartled than ever. , and in her day ame up before her

ndered which one at to her side to-"because a lady low that she disman is not to be nan she does not

e assented, cheerplar case she did

d be a most ab-

boed Mrs. Blank certainly did not she did do." ank began; and

she said true it owledge of Mrs. compatible with rson, she chang-" creditable that hen marry anoth husband said in d me."

answered, "you I couldn't fool monster." she forgive you,' joke at her own was over.

EMEDY TRY IT TO-DAY

s the heart it e, and bright remities, buildes. When it s it is dark and d all through ugh the liver it the kidneys waste and the with oxygen. pure, main-

eed RY IT TO-DAY

ng and liver

THE QUARTETTES ANTHEM. heerd the anthem sung by thact big quartotte;

April 12, 1890.

an' heerd her talk an' never "We Shall Be Changed;" that's all; sall, or purty nigh; be changed—we shall be changed—

shet; er song," she sed, 'is sung by any

be changed." Sex I: all day an' night jest them same

sang "We shall be changed;" an' struck in the base,
"We shall, we shall be changed,"
the bottom of his face.
d seprano then both tried their vocal mphatically expressed the certainty

ce of idees wus drowned in plenteeconomy of words an' extravagance re stingy of their words and gen-

s of their strains, were spendthrifts of their lungs an' rs of their brains. call this mighty music; 'taint for me y it's not; ak music's better w'en it's slightly

ak music's better we ak music's better we adwith thought. er lungs give forth to men a more int have made connection with the Maria rocked our boy to sleep an' sung

haby song t Sabbath evenin' with the shadders a' long, e of that baby song," sez I to her,

er quartette anthem out an' knock

ng sky-high!"
—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade. TTLING WITH A BEAR.

Intropid Hunter's Conflict with

a Giant Grizzly.

carcass of a huge grizzly bear aght into town a few days ago ry Robertson, who had killed the he day previous in one of the of the Pinaleno mountains, lying northeast of this place. weighed over twelve hundred measuring five feet five inches t. while its claws are fully nes long and curved almost into oks. Robertson himself was in of medical attention, for his legs ulder were badly torn and his ance decorated with numberless es, indicating that the grissly sidered her life worth fighting The hunter was accompanied by dogs, which, while only curs of breed, had, their proud owner d, undoubtedly saved his life in with the big bear, conducting es with a courage and intellihat would have put to the blush of their pedigreed and high-bred The dogs, Nip and Tuck, libited severe wounds on the nd body, and listened with evimprehension of the story to laster as he related it to the thered round the dead grizzly, at any mention of themselves

npy, yellow tails. Robertson ory as follows: s looking for no particular game, d started out toward the mount-nore from idleness than any se, and only from force of habit en my rifle and belt, containing lver, hunting-knife and tomaa. And, speaking of tomahawks, ay right here that for a fight at quarters with man or beast it is ndiest weapon that was ever inby white man or savage. The s, who patented it, as you might ing that they had been hobg with them for hundreds of while the white man was follows plow's tail, knew more about animals and fighting than that man, and he has never brought y thing to equal the tomahawk in id-to-hand fight, for all his big

d and proud excitement, and

ating the narrative at intervals

ny short barks and waggings of

I was sitting down to rest on of a little ridge after jogging an hour or so when I heard the hat had gone on ahead and gotten sight barking as if they had gone I knew they had found something having, so 1 went running down e little dip below the ridge, and found them tearing round and an opening in a heap c. rocks piled up till they made a goodve, and acting like they had ave of their senses. But, exey were, it was easy to see thought it better to be pretty too, for they would go rushto the mouth of the cavern and e tearing back in a big hurry, would almost make up their tackle whatever it was and second thought give it up. I think what it was, for it never ed to me that it might be a bear, for I had not seen or heard in these parts for ten years and

stepped over a big log that lay en me and the hole and looked in, I heard a tremendous growl and a ng of dry leaves that told me there some large animal down there, gh I still could not place it. I stuck ead nearer to the hole, and such r growling and gnashing of teeth rely never heard. This time I retty plainly two big eyes glaring out of the darkness like red-hot I cocked my rifle, but found the as too close for me to draw a sight e animal; so I got on my knees, caning back on the fallen tree, led my gun as well as I could, the ar all this time tearing up the ground making the gorge fairly ring with is furious cries.

The dogs stopped barking, though, m pure excitement, and stood by me with their very hair bristling up like a pine's, and their tails as stiff as a rod. The big shining eyes of the ast seemed to get closer to the openng in the rocks, so I fired, aiming to hit reen the eyes, but, as I found afterwards, the shot only passed through the muzzle about an inch below them, and beemed rather to make her as mad as try than to disable her. Anyhow she tched a yell to make a man's blood arn cold, and came bouncing through he smoke, rushing straight at me. I amped to my feet, and having no time aim and fire, made a push at her with Ayrifle, but she knocked the gun fifty est into the air with one stroke of her aw, and with another slap knocked me own as easily as I could a child in arms, learing my shoulders pretty badly by

I fell with my back across the log.

and before I could draw a weapon from my belt the bear was upon me, crushing and nearly suffocating me with the weight of her big, hairy body. With her forepaws she hugged me round the shoulders in a clasp a little too loving to be altogether comfortable, and, pinning my arms to my side, would draw up her hind feet again and again, trying to rip me open it seemed. By the luck-iest chance in the world I had on one of these oilskin jackets such as sailors wear and a pair of buckskin overalls, reaching to my knees, where my thick boots met them, and it was only my dress that saved me from being torn to pieces, for the bear's claws, as often as she tried to rip it, would slip over the smooth surface of the oilskin jacket and spend its force on my overalls and boots. which protected my legs to a great extent, though the flesh was badly torn

even through them. All this, though it takes some time to tell it, happened so quick that all I had been able to do before the bear grabbed me was to yell to Nip and Tuck. They actually seemed to be taken so aback at first by the sight of me lying on the ground with the bear on top that they could only stand still and look, with their eyes popping out of their heads; but when they did fairly take in the situation they made for that bear with no more ado than if she had been a pussycat. One took her by the ear and the other laid hold of her hind leg.

Now, bears have a trick of always

letting go any thing they have their clutches on for the next thing that bothers them, and it was to this way of theirs that I owe being here to tell the tale, for if she had held on to me much longer I would have been suffocated, as sure as death. But when the dogs grabbed her she let go of me and turned on them, snapping her jaws and snarling like a devil gone mad. Away they went, tumbling over the rocks and crashing through the thick under-growth as if it had been dried grassthe dogs too cute to get in the face of the bear and only worrying her from behind whenever they could, and the bear too big and clumsy to get a good chance at them.

While this scramble was going on I got on my feet and ran to get my gun, but I found the muzzle full of snow and the ramrod gone, so I drew my pistol and rushed back to help the dogs. I fired when I thought I could hit the bear without hurting the dogs, but as chance would have it the pistol snapped. Just at that moment the bear made a sudden rush at Tuck, and the two, struggling and yelping and growling, rolled over a ledge of rock and disappeared.

Though I was still dizzy and sore from my fall, with the blood running down my legs and face, I could not leave my faithful friends to fight it out alone, so I dropped the blamed pistol, and, drawing my tomahawk, I jumped over the ledge right in the thick of the shindy. The grizzly now dropped the dog and turned to me again, but I jumped to one side and caught her by the nape of the turned to bite my arm as I brought my arm down and the weapon glanced, nearly cutting off one of her ears, which made her turn her head to that side, so giving me a chance to strike her again. I took good aim that time and succeeded in burying the tomahawk in without a struggle or a groan.-St.

HE LOST THE TRAIL.

Louis Globe-Democrat.

The prevalent practice of building cities on paper, where more substantial material is wanting, seems to have reached its height in a certain locality in the South, which was recently visited by a Maine man, who relates, in the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, an amusing incident of his trip.

The "city" is at a famous railway junction, and high expectations are entertained of its future greatness, especially by the original "city company." On its map may be seen magnificent avenues intersected by broad streets, with here and there spacious

parks, beautiful fountains, etc. It happened during his stay that the man from Maine had occasion to go in search of a person on a dark night. Being unfamiliar with the "city," he was accompanied by one of its original fathers. With a lantern to throw light on their path they started. After walking a short distance the guide, with a view f communicating instruction as well as agreeable information, stopped in the neighborhood of a group of towering pines. Swinging the lantern slowly around, he said:

"Here we are, stranger, right on Magnolia avenue—a finestreet, one hundred feet wide.

Proceeding a little way further, he re-"This is Broad street-an excellent thoroughfare for business purposes. Just beyond is Highland avenue, on which are fine sites for private resi-

The stranger began looking for these sites, but owing to the darkness was unable to distinguish them. After stumbling on, up and down ravines, over stumps and other obstacles peculiar to more than one Southern metropolis, the guide again stopped and remarked, with some hesitation:

"This, sir, is-ah!-let me see-I-I believe, sir-that is to say-cuss it! I've lost the trail!"

SHOE-LEATHER OILS. How Grease Affects the Wearing Quality

of Foot-Gear. Animal oils and greases incorporate themselves with the fiber; they do not evaporate. Their action, says the Boots and Shoes Weekly, is like that of compounding various metals-instead of forming a composition, in the one case, all the elements are so compounded that their individuality is lost, and separation is almost impossible; in the other, the elements are mixed, but can be separated almost without loss in bulk. Moisture will drive the grease to the surface, and gradually the interior will be robbed of its life, but there is no evaporation. Consequently the leather retains its flexibility much longer than when the grease is also drawn out by heat and the action of the

Animal oil does not penetrate the leather so quickly as oils that are more volatile, but this very quality is what makes them more valuable, as they are taken up by the fiber, not simply sucked in and filling around it, and they are equally difficult to draw out. Rancid oils, oils that have undergone a chemical change that marks the first step toward vitiation, have lost their most valuable

properties, and the process of decay which has begun introduces gases, creating the volatile element which so quickly robs the leather of its nourishment. At the same time the fiber is injured by the decaying grease.

Vegetable oils rank next to animal in their preservative qualities, but the oils extracted from flax seed and cotton seed, unless purified, are of such gummy nature and so easily affected by heat that they are unfit for use by the currier. Cotton-seed oil, purified as it is when sold for sweet oil, is an excellent but an expensive oil for leather. Pure olive and castor oil possess the qualities requisite for preserving leather and keeping it soft, but their cost precludes their general use. Castor oil is the best.

and to its use may be attributed much of the poor wearing qualities of the leather now in the market. By an improved process of manufacture fish oils are deodorized so thoroughly that their presence can not be detected. They penetrate more readily than either animal or vegetable oils, but they do not incorporate themselves with the fiber. They simply fill up the interstices, and being of a light nature they are easily drawn out by heat or moisture. They impart a soft condition to the leather when it is new, as much so if not more than do the animal oils, and because of that they are not condemned. If used freely in connection with hard grease they become rancid, and impart an odor which is retained as long as there is any grease in the leather.

Mineral oils are being introduced quite freely, and as they are thoroughly deodorized they find ready purchasers. These oils are the worst possible not take kindly to other oils or greases, and are easily cut by water. While the natural heat from the feet will cause they are more injurious to the fiber than even the most rancid animal oil.

The shoe manufacturer should condemn all leather treated with mineral oils. A little care on his part will enable him to determine the oil used, whether animal, vegetable or mineral. Good grain and clear fleshed stock invite the eye, and if properly treated with oils the leather will prove acceptable, but grease is the life of the leather, and just in proportion as the grease is pure and incorporates itself with the fiber is the leather durable or otherwise.

A DIPLOMATIC DRAMA.

How Count Skouvaloff Laid a Trap for an English Foreign Secretary. Washington letter in the Baltimore

American: Speaking about the Russian treaty and the principles involved in the treaty, I am reminded of a good story which was recently told me by a native connected with the Russian neck, striking at her forehead. She legation. It illustrates the remarkable detective qualities of the officers of the Russian army and navy, and shows how an important movement in war strategy was made by the use of detective ability on a social occasion.

In 1876, during the Russian-Turkish war, the sympathies of the English her brain, so that she fell at my feet Government were on the part of the without a struggle or a groan.—St. enemies of Russia. At that time there were in England two rival chiefsnamely: The famous Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) and the Grand Old Man, A Yankee's Adventure in the New, Very Mr. Gladstone. The former was in power, and the latter striving to oust sounded the key-note throughout Great Britain that through the successes of the Russian arms in the Balkans the British interests were in danger, while on the other hand the Grand Old Man made speeches that "the Turks must go, bag and baggage, out of Europe."

Each and every success of the Russian arms in Turkey so alarmed the Tory Government that it was resolved at last in a Cabinet meeting to aid the Turkish Government in arresting the victorious Russians from marching on Constantinople, and negotiations were opened with the Turkish Government for that purpose. This came to the ears of the famous Count Skouvaloff, the then Russian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who was determined, in order to find out more fully of the nefarious designs of England on Russia, to give a quiet dinner party in honor of the English Foreign Secretary, Lord ----.

Invitations were accordingly sent out. and Lord - accepted the same. Here followed the strange story. Count Skouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, set out a table at that dinner party in a superb manner, the plates and other accessories of the costliest value. Lord -, being the guest of honor, sat at the right of the Russian Ambassador. During the repast the Secretary, who is well known as a kleptomaniac, helped himself to the costliest spoons, salt-cellars, etc. This was observed by the steward. who, with amazement, informed the Russian Ambassador. He said that the

Foreign Minister, his guest, had stolen some of the best ware from the table. "Hold on!" said Count Skouvaloff. "Don't say any thing. Keep quiet, for we have bagged the enemy."

The dinner was over finally, and the party retired to an adjoining room for the purpose of smoking. Count Skouvaloff inquired of Lord — of the truth of the report that the English Government was going to send a fleet to the Bosphorus for the purpose of arresting the forward movements of the Russian army in the Balkans and aiding the Turk. Naturally, the English Foreign Secretary had little to say on the subject.

On the departure of Lord -Russian Ambassador escorted him to his carriage. While opening the door of the carriage the Russian Ambassador was approached by the steward, who whispered something into the former's The Ambassador immediately turned around to Lord - and said: "My Lord, something dreadful has happened, so the steward informs me, and your Lordship's attention will be called for a few minutes to the ante-room." Lord — acquiesced, and upon his arrival there was confronted by the steward and charged directly with the theft of small gold spoons and salt-cellars studded with diamonds.

"What!" exclaimed Lord - to the steward; "how dare you insinuate this

against my person!" In reply the steward said: "I have seen you put the gold spoons in your trousers pocket, and the salt-cellars in your dress-coat pocket. I am responsible for those costly plates; hence I watched you closely. Please hand them out of your pocket." "Villain!" exclaimed Lord —;

"search me and your falsehood will be branded, and for that insult you will pay dearly."
"I dare not," replied the steward,

"put my hands on your Excellency's person; but, pray, do it yourself." "I will," said Lord —; and, putting his hands into his pocket, so unconscious was he of his kleptomaniac pro-

pensities that he drew forth the gold spoons and salt-cellars. In a complacent manner he handed them to the steward as if nothing had happened. "Hold!" said Count Skouvaloff; "it proves to me that your Excellency abused my hospitality as a host and

committed a gross outrage on society, as

well as against my person. I have to send for the police and have your Lord-Fish oil is used more than any other ship arrested." "No," replied Lord -, "do not disgrace me and my official position!"

"Well," said the Count, calculatingly, "it can only be done if your Lordship will promise on the honor of a Minister to her Majesty the Queen that you, as a Foreign Minister who has the greatest voice in the Cabinet, will oppose the sending of the English fleet to the Bosphorus in order to hamper Russia."

To this Lord - assented; and, true to his promise, he opposed the proposition of sending the fleet to the Bosphorus, and, on that account, he had to resigh his office, and Lord Salisbury, the present Premier of England, was put in his place.

A MOONSHINER'S REVENGE. Plot for a Sensational Novel from the Georgia Court Records.

A few years ago among the moonshiners in the Fulton County prison was Walter Blackman, says the Atlanta that can be put into leather. Journal. On the night of December 12 They have wonderful penetrating Blackman and Miss Lulu Hicks were to properties, but they are heating, and be married. The guests had all ar-Blackman and Miss Lulu Hicks were to their volatile properties deprive them | rived, among whom was a young man of the permanency so necessary for the named George Blakesley, who had been preservation of the leather. They do a suitor for Miss Hicks' hand. Blakesley was a mountaineer himself, or had been, but had lately traveled about considerably The justice was preparing evaporation, particularly if the leather his papers and the bride and groom is moist, they do not become rancid, but made their appearance from an adjoining room.

There was a sound of horses' feet upon the frozen ground outside. More guests arriving? In a few moments a dozen revenue officers armed to the teeth entered the room and placed Blackman under arrest. The bridegroom was taken to Atlanta, and there was no wedding.
At the trial Blakesley was the

principal witness, and he testified as to how he had pointed out the spot where Blackman's still was located and then told the officers of the wedding. Blackman was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. As soon as the trial was over Blakesley hastened back

to the home of Miss Hicks and told her that her lover had been sent to prison for life. For three months afterward Blakesley pressed his suit, and Miss Hicks finally married him. It may have been Blakesley's intention to wait until the twelve months had nearly expired and to then move to some other place with his wife. At the

end of six months Blackman was pardoned, and the story of the interrupted wedding had something to do with the executive clemency.

Blackman went to his home and was told of Miss Hicks' marriage. He placed a Winchester on his shoulder, rode over to where Blakesley was liv-ing, and calling him to the door, shot him through the heart. Riding hastily

has never since been seen. PATIENT DRESS-MAKERS. In the Course of Their Business They

away he disappeared in the woods and

Meet Queer Cranks. "Yes, we meet many cranks," remarked a dress-maker to a Detroit Tribune reporter. "The first grade are those lades who have dresses altered. I had some experience with one of this class not long ago. She sent for me. 'Miss X-,' she said, 'I want very expensive and cost me four dollars a yard. I am almost afraid to let you undertake it.' 'Very well, then,' I said, rising. 'However, I think I will trust you,' she continued.

"So after the usual preliminaries of measuring and fitting I sat down to take the dress to pieces. I applied the scissors and cut the goods on the bias. With that she groaned aloud. I worked for about half an hour while she continued to get more and more nervous. At last she arose. 'I can't stand it any longer, she said. 'I am too nervous. You must go. I can't have you work any more

"The next day I received a note to call. 'I suppose you might as well finish what you have begun,' she said when I entered, 'but work as quickly as you

"Well, I was never before so harassed. She groaned whenever I touched the scissors. The dress turned out a perfect success and fitted her splendidly. As a result the lady has taken a great fancy to me and I like her, although social gayeties have made her a partial victim o nervous prostration.

"I recall another case," continued the dress-maker. "I made a dress for a lady out of decidedly cheap material. When she tried it on she said: 'It is too long. I took it up an inch. The next day she said: 'It is too short.' I let it down the inch. She said: 'Oh, dear, you have made it too long once more. I took it up half an inch, Then it was too short once more. Seven times I let up and took out that hal inch. At last she said: 'That is right.' It was right, because it was just as I had it at first. Yes, dress-maker needs patience."

A funny story is going the rounds of a young lady who found a horse-shoe, and, wishing for good luck, placed it under the pillow in company with her false teeth. In the morning in the hurry of dressing she substituted the shoe for the toeth and wore it for some time before the mistake was discovered. This story was teld to a young lady visiting Mead-ville, Pa., and with grateful astonishment in her voice she exclaimed: "And never washed the shoe!" She was evidently more surprised over the lack of cleanliness than the size of the girl's me?" Different Kinds of Men.

A philosopher who has plumbed the depths of science may nevertheless seem very ignorant in good society. He may be a chemist, but the "chemical affinities" are not subjects for drawingroom chat. There are celebrities, however, who add to a thorough knowledge of one field of study a familiar acquaint ance with almost every topic discussed by the thinking world. It is delightful to meet with such men.

Passimist-This greed for gain is ruining the morals of the whole country! I tell you there is not a house in the land where duty is the chief and only consideration.

Optimist-What's the matter with the cus A USEFUL PRESENT .- Mrs. Jobbs-What or

earth is that? Mr. Jobbs-This, my dear, is a barometerpresent from our son at college.

Mrs. Jobbs-Oh, I have heard of them. Isn't the dear boy thoughtful! Which way do we screw it when we want the weather to be fine?

IN THE CLASS ROOM. - Professor (to hesitating Sophomore)—Sir, you seem to be evolving that translation from your inner conscious Sophomore-No, Professor; last night in

translated, and I thought I would try it on Boy-Is the rooster speaking to the hen

when he crows, pap. ? Father-I guess so. Boy (thoughtfully)-I wonder what he says? Father (who has several beds of onions,

lettuce, carrots, radish and so forth planted) -I guess he says "Come into the garden, MISS DE FORREST-I thought you were

going to give up pleasures during Lent, but here you are smcking again.

Mr. Dianon-My dear Miss De Forrest, this is not a pleasure, but a duty which I owe to myse f. I am trying to keep from swearing and slang, and I make the struggle as hard as possible by smoking Jack Poorgote's cigars.

PASSENGER on Ocean Steamship-Captain, what would you do if you should suddenly encounter an iceberg? Captain (frigidly)-Madam, if I couldn't go

through it I should go around it. Passenger (politely)-Thank you, Captain, have no doubt such would be the proper course. I shall adopt it myself. (Steps around

" WHAT were you about to remark?" reign! 'exclaimed the k ng. "Would that I "Nothing at all, I assure you," replied Willie were surrounded by men like you! I not only Washington.

"But you looked as if you had something "Ya-as: I'm verwy deceptive that way. I have often thought, myself, that I had something to say, and discovahed aftah I said it

"OLD GABRIEL" has just died at Salina, Cal., aged 150 years. The fact that no mention is made of his chewing tobacco for a century without spectacles, chopping two cords of wood a day with his natural teeth, and waiking twenty miles the day before he died in the finest print, casts a shadow of suspicion over that particular Gabriel. Every centenarian intended for publication does them as a guaranty of good faith.

"THE soil of California is so fruitful," said a native of the Golden State, "that a man who accidentally dropped a box of matches in his field discovered the next year a fine forest of telegraph poles."

"That's nothing to my State," said a native of Illinois. "A cousin of mine who lives there lost a button off his jacket, and in less than a month he found a bran new suit of clothes hanging on the fence near the spot.'

in the current number of the Every Other Monthly Review, Miss Penelope? Miss Penelope-No; that pleasure is still in store for me. I heard papa say, though, that

YOUNG WRITER-Have you read my articl

Miss Penelope-Yes, I believe he did say something about being tired.

CONFIDENCE IN THE OLD HORSE .- The little son of General Crittenden was devoted to his father's war-horse, that was named for the illustrious John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, the child's grandfather. He asked his father this dress made over. The material is to tell him of a retreat he made during the war, but at a certain point said: "Father, were you on John J.?" Being answered affirmatively, the youngster slid down from the paternal knee, and was toddling off as fast as his little legs could carry him, when his

father said: "Where are you going, my son?" "Father," he said, turning and showing face full of reproach, "John J. never would have retreated if you hadn't turned him

'round.'' The same boy grew to manhood, and died with his face to the foe with Custer and his men on the Little Big Horn.

THE following example of millionaires economy is told of a couple of Boston men, named Sears and Gray:

They lived in one of the suburbs of Bosto and used to drive in together. There is toll-gate on the road which they travel. One morning they started in earlier than usual. They had learned that there was a large cargo of sugar to be sold by the underwriters. It was a big deal, and Sears and Gray concluded they had the inside track of the deal. When they reached the toll-gate Sears said:

"Gray, you must pay the toil to day." "I won't do it," Gray replied. "I paid for baiting (feeding) the horse yesterday, and I won't pay the toll to-day."

"Well, I won't," said Sears. They kept up this cross-fire for some ninutes, and, failing to agree, Sears turned the horse around and drove back home, Grav going with him. They discovered when it city they would have made \$400,000 in that

"My husband doesn't chew any more to acco," said a newly-married lady to a party of friends, " or at least he doesn't where I can see him."

"How did you stop him?" they all asked. "The morning after we were married," be gan the lady, "and he and I were sitting or the front porch, I noticed that he was ill at ease, and I finally asked him what was the matter with him."

"My darling," he said, taking my hands,

there is something I should have told you before we were marr.ed." " What is it?" I gasped, as the vision of another woman swept over me. "Love," he answered, "I am an inveterate

tobacco-chewer. Can you, will you, forgive

As he finished I slipped my hands from his and, drawing out a box of anuff and a brush,

"O. John, I'm so glad you spoke of it, for am nearly crazy for a 'dip.'" "His face was a picture, I can tell you, an in less than three minutes we had entered into a solemn compact to forever abstain from the

"And did you really use snuff before you were married?" asked one of the ladies. "No," answered the wife, "tut I was fixed

veed."

COUNT PUNONROSTRO, & prominent Spanish nobleman, has just died in Madrid. The story of his title is told in the Nouvelle Revue Inter-

Charles V. was a great hunter. One day, while partridge-shooting, he was accompanied by a gamekeeper who joined in the sport The servants of his majesty were loaded with game, when a partridge rose under the feet of the two sportsmen. Two shots went off simultaneously. The partridge dropped.

"Who killed that bird?" said the king to the gamekeeper. "I did," was the reply.

"You lie, you scoundrel," said the king in a rage. Thereupon the guard unceremoniously

slugged his majesty. The first movement of Charles was to try to kill him, but fortunatey the gun was unloaded. Then his second and most successful effort was to save the man from the fury of his attendants, and to my devotions I read that by faith Enoch was send him off to prison, with the recommendation to prepare for death, remarking also that his offense was all the more atrocious because he could not say that he really did not lie, inasmuch as it was doubtful who shot the bird.

"I have no doubt about it, sire," replied the prisoner. "Permit me to examine the

The king ordered the partridge to be brought to him, and after having examined it, the guard affirmed that it was he who shot it, because it was hit by a bullet, and he had used bullets all day long, while the king used shot. A further examination of the dead partridge by the king and his attendants proved that the amekesper was correct.
The king was sorry, but he nevertheless

sen, the prisoner to Madrid, where he was placed in the cell of offenders condemned to death. At the last moment the king promised him pardon if he would repent, but the guard refused. Charles ordered the gamekeeper to be brought into his presence, and again saked him if he repented.

"Sire," replied the guard, "if I had a thousand lives, and your majesty should tell me a thousand times, without reason, that I lied, a thousand times would I punch your majesty in the nose, and a thousand times I would go quietly to execution." "And you would thus be a loss to my

pardon you, but I attach you to my person and make you Count of Punonrostro (Fist-inthe Face). In 1523 the title was formally bestowed upon the new count, and until his death he

was one of the most faithful vassais of Charles

Chaff.

The two great wants of the day—better mail service abroad, and better female service "Where did you set that imitation sealskin

sacque?" "At the bargain counter." "Krupp turns out the biggest gups in the world, does be not?' "He did, until William turned Bismarck out."

If, as the French proverb runs, it is really the unexpected that happens, New York will have the World's Fair yet. Mr. Oldbore (very susceptible)-I hope we shell meet again. Mrs. Smith (not at all impressed)—I hope so—in Heaven.

Lady Doctor (young and fair) - Please turn your head a little. Masculine Patient—Ah, dear! you have already turned it. Wednesday is said to be the luckiest day in

the week to get married on. We suppose that is why it is generally written Wed. Orderly Sergeant (to recruit)-Why, you keep your mouth as wide open as if you were Columbus the first time he saw New York. Glies—How did you manage to get your poem accepted by the new editor? Tubbs—I told him that the old editor had declined it.

he had read it.

Young Writer—Did he not think that I treated my subject in a very exhaustive man
Sensitive Stomach.—"I have an attack of dyspepsia this morning." "What brought it on?" "I dreamed of over-eating last night." Mechanic (catching a pickpocket rifling his

pockets)—What are you doing there? Face-tious Pickpocket—Raising your wages, that's Lucy—Did you know that our new young rector is quite an artist? Sneerwell—Ah, indeed! It is truly refreshing to find a preacher that can draw.

"Mind, I don't want to be flattered," said a feminine voice confidentially behind a photographer's screen, "but do try and idealize it all you can."

Mike—Do yez notice me new ring. It's an emerald, it is, Biddy! Bridget—An imerald, is it? Shure, an' be the look av it, I should call it a shamrock. Hitherto Patient Boarder-Mrs. Starvem, I can stand having hash every day in the week, but when on Sunday you put raisins in it and call it mince-pic, I draw the line.

"What is an agnostic?" asked Rollo. "An agnostic," replied Uncle George, "is a man who loudly declares that he knows nothing, and abuses you if you believe him." Proper Enough.-Belle (suddenly)-I am

afraid all this talk about students is rather frivolous for Sunday. May (easily)—Oh, but they are all theological students, you She -I dreamed last night that I was the most beautiful woman in the world, Mr. Noodly. He (stupidly thoughtless)—That's just the way, Miss Fwances, don't you know.

Force of Habit.—Teacher—Who shot President Lincoln? Tommy Jones (whose mind is not on the lesson)—Please, ma am, it was Willie Brown. Willie Brown—Naw, 't warn't. Tommy Jones did it, ma'am, I saw him.

Dweams always go by contwawins.

Charley Lovelox (who sees a chance to say something really bright)—"Weilly, Miss Squelcher, you wemind me of a cowoner's jury." Miss Squelcher—"Yes? Wby, pray?" Charley Lovelox—"Why; sit on a body so you know."

livered the usual feminine oration. He turned on his pillow and muttered as he drowsed off: "Matches made in Heaven seem to me to have just as much brimstone on 'em as the other kind." Rastern Weaklings.—Miss Gotham—Why do those westerners call eastern people tender-feet? Returned Tourist—Because eastern people can't walk forty miles into the country

to look at a \$10,000 suburban lot without feel-

He had come home a little late and she de

Our Domestics .- Mary Anne (out of place, to booking clerk, at seven in the morning)— When's the next train to Bournemouth? Booking Clerk (after consulting time-table)—Ten minutes past four in the afternoon. Mary Anne (sollioquising)—H'm! just time to take

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Frank Blumenthal, of the city of Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan, to Horatio C. Harrower, of the city and State of New York bearing date the lith day of February, A. D. 1883 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, Michigan, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1883, in Hoer 184 of mortgages, on page If, which said mortgage was duly assigned by Horatio C. Harrower to Mary E. Harrower, of the city of Albany, State of New York, be assignment in writing bearing date the 18th day of May, 1885, and recorded in liber 24 of assignments of mortgages, on page 103, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County. Upon which mortgage there has been paid the sux of eleven hundred dollars principal and the interest due on said eleves hundred dollars. The premises described in said mortgage are its number 18, 19, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 15. dollars principal and the interest due on said elevem hundred dollars. The premises described in said mortgage are lets number 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 125, 127, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132 and 133, in Wilham C. Maybury's sub-division of lotten (10) of Theodore J. and Dennis J. Campau's plat of the sub-division of fractional sections 22 and 22, town one south, range twelve east. A part release of said mortgaged premises bearing date March 12th, 1889, was made and executed, releasing all of said mortgaged premises except lots 121 and 122, which part release was east of the said mortgage of mortgage, with interest, legal costs and taxes paid by said assignee of said mortgage.

egal costs and takes pand of mortgages.

Dated April 12, 1890.

MARY E. HARROWER,
Assignee of Mortgages.

S. S. BABCOCK, Attorney for Assignee.

TATE OF MICHIGAN: In the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in Chancery. Jessie Williams vs. John R. Williams. Upon due proof by affidavit that John R. Williams, defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court resides out of the said State of Michigan and In the State of Florida, and on motion of Chas. M. Hammond. Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in the said cause within six months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date, in the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper published in the said County of Wayne, and be published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession: such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated this 34th day of March, A.D. 1890.

CORNELIUS J. REILLY, Circuit Judge.

CORNELIUS J. REILLY, Circuit Judge. A true copy: attest, Chas. C. Kellogg, Deputy Register.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukes. Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard time. In effect November 17th. Depart. Arrive.

* Dally, Sundays excepted. † Dally.

Trains leaving Detroit at 6:50 a m, 10:20 a m and 8:00 p m connect at Durand with trains on Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y for Chicago and the west.

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Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Buffet car Detroit to Chicago daily.

Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily. daily. Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R. Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.

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WELL LICHARDSON A SELURIANTON, VY. THE LIBERTY FARMERS' CLUB.

The April meeting of the Liberty Farmers Club was held at Pink St., No. 3, the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Speare. After the preliminaries were finished, the subject for discussion, "What Relation Does the Board of Trade Bear to the Farmer" was opened by R. D. M. Edwards. He said: Am not well posted on this subject. Failed to get information where I expected to. Don't know whether the Board of Trade are corporate, or a combination all acting together. They would be an injury if they are a monopoly. Cannot see why a number of men may not get together and buy if they wish. If they buy when they have nothing to pay, and run prices below the cost of production, they injure the producer. If above this they injure the consumer. Wheat may be 40 cents per bu., and advance two cents. We all know of wheat changing 50 cents in a day. This was in accordance with the board of trade. If they do buy and sell 10,000 bu, they decrease the supply. If they only sell options they do not affect supply. If they do a legitimate business they are a benefit. They do deal in margins, and increase or decrease at will, and lessen supply and demand. If boards of trade will kill bucket shops think it a good thing. Farmers feel the change. The boards control prices.

Mr. Allen Dunn said as farmers we are not posted.

Hon. G.o. A. Smith-In New York, St. Louis and other large cities boards of trade are corporate, and are for mutual benefit, not to lower the price of wheat. An option is wheat to be delivered, say in May. A put is a certain sum to be paid at a certain time, or he forfelts the put if he does not take it. A call is to call in the wheat, There is nothing in the corporation about putting up or putting down wheat. Bulls put up, bears put down. Explained Hutchinson's rise, and Harper's corner. Mr. Harper thought he could buy all the wheat, but failed. There was too much wheat Would have made wheat \$1.00 per bu, had he succeeded. Think Keene's speculation a misfortune; it caused England to look to India for wheat.

Mr. Edwards-Was Hutchinson a member of Board of Trade?

Mr. Smith-The board took no action; it did not come within their province. Bears keep wheat down. There is no communication between boards of trade of different cities. Reports are for mutual information. Members of firm have agents. English gold combined with home over-production keeps prices down. Hope the population will in-

W. E. Kennedy-Had a different opinion of the board of trade. Came here to learn. Always thought the plan they had of transacting business gambling, and this gambling has changed prices. These syndicates have combined. Would like information if wrong. For instance, the syndicate that holds our sugar. I feel they have injured this country. Congress can help it.

Mr. Smith-Boards of trade do not buy, and do not fix prices; do not confound it sheep over, and some of the best breeders with individual members; they fix prices. Unfortunately these syndicates come here and fix prices. Government may have to interfere. The French have to an extent. We can't get along without boards of trade. We fare better than if it were in one hand. W. E. Kennedy-What is the object of

their meetings? Mr. Smith-Boards are governed by rules.

They can compel members to put up their Mr. Edwards-A corporation is responsi

ble for members' acts. If members go outside of their laws, boards are not liable. If lambs get old enough to take all of the milk. Mr. A. puts up the price, boards are responsible. If the Legislature makes a law the Legislature is responsible for acts of members, and has a right to punish members for their acts. A partner is responsible for acts of partners. Mr. Smith-Boards do not handle a bushel

of wheat. Men are boards of trade. W. E. Kennedy-If the board does not

buy or sell, all feel the influence. We can't control prices, for the board does. As an association they are responsible for acts of members. Buyers through the country will sell for what the board says in Detroit. If boards put up elevators, they would have a right to say what the price shall be. They are now a monopoly. The law of supply and demand has nothing to do with prices.

Mr. Smith-If we were dependent upon supply and demand, we would not get 50 cents per bu. Government can control railroads and ought to. Don't confound boards of trade with bucket shops.

Rev. Mr. Keene-Isn't it possible for them to make laws to be governed by ? As in a wrinkly Merino sheep. church, there are principles each must work out for themselves, and we dare not touch Black Tops being just where they were 75 those principles. A speculator can make a contract to buy or sell in May. It is a species of gambling. I am supposed to be responsible for my individual acts. Think the board an excellent institution for farmers. There are good men there and also ras-

Mr. Smith-They have not much money. They incorporate themselves together to do business. The Board does nothing but furnish rooms and pay secretary. They meet there to keep each other up. Have certain rules to do business by.

Rev. L. B. Kenyon-What are the laws by which they are governed? What is the can't do it. We know the capacity of an summing up? Is their influence good or editor and everything will be arranged ac-

Mr. Smith-They have no soul. The man who sells can have as much as those who

President Shaffer-Somebody must do something. Think many causes natural, and which Congress cannot control. The

Legislature might do something. Mr. Smith-Some time ago all other interests were depressed. Farmers were prosperous. Many went into agriculture, caus-

ing a great overproduction. Boards were not responsible. As many are trying to raise prices as are trying to lower them. Mrs. L. B. Kenyon opened the discussion

on "The Power of Habit" with a paper. She said: "Habit binds people to that sphere in life which enables them to be pure, noble and useful, or they may form habits which will bring them to ruin. If habits are good we may become a power for good. The true character acts rightly, whether in secret or in the sight of men. How greatly the character may be strengthened and supported by the cultivation of good habits. Metastatio said: 'All is advertisement in another column.

habit in mankind, even virtue itself. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful. Make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy becomes revolting. Hence the greatest care and watchfulness against the inroads of any evil habit, for the character is always weakest at the point at which it has once given way. Habit once formed binds as with a rod of iron. Small vents taken singly seem unimportant, but like snow that falls flake by flake, when accumulated they form the avalanche. Good habits have been supposed to be a mark of gentility, and that the individual exhibiting them was born in some upper class of society. But the poor may exhibit good habits and good manners toward each other as we'l as the richest. If in youth we form such habits as will cause us to live pure, noble and useful lives, we must refrain from everything vile, such as keeping bad company, taking the name of God in vain, taking the first glass of anything intoxicating, and reading vile books. We must cleave to that which is good, and first of all to God, our Creator, who doeth all things well."

Rev. Mr. Keene-Habits do take possession of us in youth. John B. Goff said he had rather had his right hand cut off than have formed such habits as he did in youth. Habit is the power of mind.

Mrs. P. Wetherbee-Education does much to form our habits. We are taught things that are right. Tutors cannot be too careful of what they teach the young, and of the example they set before them. Think langhing over men getting drunk has had a great influence over our boys. Ray. Mr. Kenyon-Our habits have a great

deal to do with our position in life. Character depends upon the habits we form. Habits are deceptive. A man is too far gone before he realizes it. Perhaps it is not as easy to form good as bad habits.

Mr. Randal - Our habits are transmitted through all time.

The first subject for discussion at the next meeting is "The Power of Influence;" the second, "Of What Benefit to the Farmer is the Crop Report ?"

Adjourned to meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Phile us Lawis on the first Saturday in May. MRS. J. D. CRISPELL.

THE BLACK-TOPS HAVE COME TO STAY.

Union City, Mich., April 7th, 1890 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

"What is the matter with Brother Moore ?" The answer comes quick from all over the State, even from his own dear Oakland County, that "he is all right," but we don't like the wrinkly American Merino sheep. Now, Brother Moore, we are not to blame for this-we can't help it that breeders put "word pictures on paper about the American Merino." Mr. Moore says he has been breeling American Merinos about three years. We have helped to skin 'em for over thirty years. Finally, we sold the balance, went down in Ohio, looked their there whispered in our ears that they could raise more wool, of a better quality, without wrinkles or folds than they could with them, have a stronger constitutioned sheep, and more milk for their lambs. We wandered up into Pennsylvania, into Washington Co., and there we found the "simon pure." Made a purchase of forty-five ewes, brought yet. More than that, this is our second crop of lambs, and have lost but one lamb

season is we have to milk our ewes until the Now, with regard to the weight of our sheep. The weight that I gave in the FARMER of February 15th was obtained last December. Don't think it is fair to weigh a ewe just before she drops her lamb. Our two-year-old ram that I said weighed 157 pounds, to-day weighs 181 pounds. I hope Mr. Moore won't get "tired," for we are not. We have as good American Merino breeders in Calhopn and Branch Counties as there are anywhere in the State, and some of them have examined our sheep and their verdict is that they are all right. One of them made the remark that if the American Merino had the milk that the Black Tops had they would be happy. We are pretty sure that Mr. Moore has a first class flock of Merino

sheep, and we are glad of it. We would not say a word against them for anything. The Black Top people made a sale a year ago of one hundred rams to one man in Texas. He took all the rams we had in the Association. He bought them for his own use in his little flock of fitteen thousand head of

Mr. Moore says something about the years ago. Such a state ment as that is all "bosh," and not worthy of answer. Let me say right here for the benefit of many inquirers from all over the State, that we have no ewes for sale, but write to the Secretary of the Association, S. M. Crothers, Taylorstown, Pa., and he will tell you where they can be bought if there are any for sale. Mr. Editor, let me say in conclusion (for I don't want to weary you), get Mr. Moore, come down and see our sheep. We will kill a hen, we will fill you up, and we will guarantee that you and Mr. Moore won't go home "tired." Don't be afraid that we L. L. HARSH. cordingly.

[Mr. Hareh is wrong about the capacity of an agricultural editor's stomach. They never require anything but fresh air, the confidence of their readers, and hope for the future. Hence they are expected to pay railroad fare, spend their time in advertising the improved stock of their readers, and yet manage to pay their printers and the paper maker. They have to do this advertising free to get something to fill their columns, which are more capacious than their stomachs. A'l the same, when we visit Union City we expect to look over those Black-Tops, and hope they will be as fine as our correspondent has painted them.]

Save Money. You can do it by purchasing direct from the manufacturers. If you want anything in the line of light wagons, carriages, or harness it would be wise for you to send and get a catalogue from the Creamer & Scott Co., of Indianapolis, Ind. They make good work and guarantee satisfaction. See their Fence Patents.

A correspondent at Durand, Shiawas Co., writes under date of March 18: "Will you tell the readers of the FARMER whether the claim; of rival patents on staked and rail fences have been settled so as to make it safe for us to invest in them. Also what ones were involved in the dispute."

Nothing has been settled so far as we can learn. The rival claimants do not seem anxious to get together and fight the matter out. Perhaps they are afraid of each other. The rival patents are the Russell, the Shedd and the Kelley. There may be others that we have not heard of.

Peterinary Pepartment

Sudden Death of a Litter of Pigs-No Diagnosis.

MULIKEN, April 4, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a sow that gave birth to eleven pigs They seemed all right in every respect with the exception of one which died in a short time. The remaining ten were all right at night, the next morning six of them were dead, did not examine themthought perhaps she laid on them. The other four lived one week and died, one about every other day. I examined one and found the bladder filled with water, also the whole stomach. Water very red, also the liver; that also was very large. The other organs were apparently all right. The sow s three years old and has never lost a pig before. She was fed on corn until abo two week's before farrowing; had a good comfortable place and was fed ground feed of oats, millet and a little meal, mixed with slop from the house. She is in fair condition. Now what was the disease and what treatment should 1 pursus? A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-Without land marks to guide us it is impossible to diagnose the disease or cause of disease in your pigs. J. W. F., an experienced breeder of hogs in Michigan, in a letter to us some time since, says: "In the first place there is a great difficulty in raising plas in our cold climate in winters, as none of our domestic animals are so sensitive to cold as the hog. I will give a few of the causes of death among young pigs, one of which is feeding corn to the sow which causes fever in her milk. The sow should have no corn, and but light diet for six or eight days after farrowing. Another very frequent cause is allowing the bedding to become wet, which steams the pigs in the nest, and when they stir out they take cold, which causes lung fever, and they die quick." A low type of fever sometimes occur in young pigs, assuming an epizootic or endimic character, the symptoms of which are so obscure as not to attract attention until there are one or more found dead in the

Commercial.

DETEGIT WROLKSALE MARKET.

DETROIT, April 12, 1890. FLOUR .- Minnesota brands have advanced 5c co other changes. Quotations on car load lots

,		13	7
	Minnesota, patents 4 55	20-5	65
	Rye 2 55	a^2	84
1	Low grades 2 25	2.2	50
1	WHEAT Strong, active and higher on	bo	tl
	spot and futures. The advance since a wee		
	is 3 to 4c per bu. All other domestic ma	rke	eti
1	have advanced in an equal ratio. Quotatio	ns	it
1	this market yesterday were as follows:		
,	white, 864c; No. 2 white, 89c; No. 3 white,		

yet. The only trouble we have in lambing No. 2 red, 86%c; No. 3 red, 79c; No. 4 red, 692 70cc; rejected red, 65c. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red, May, 89%c: June. 87c; August, 84%c ? bu.

CORN.—Values firm. No. 2 spot quoted at 35c % bu.; No. 2 yellow, 86c; No. 3, 34c per bu. OATS .- Higher. No. 2 white, 27% c; light mixed, 25 kc: No. 2 mixed, 25 kc. BARLEY .- Market quiet; now quoted at a

range of 55@95c per cental for fair to choice samples. Receipts the past week, 25,986 bu.; ship nents, 4.041 bu. CLOVER SEED .- Prime spot, \$3 25 per bu. No

spot sold at \$2 90@3 05 per bu. Market more BYE.—Quoted at 47c per bu. for No. 2, and 44c for No. 3.

TIMOTHY SEED .- Job lots in bags quoted a 1 40 **3**1 45 per bu. FEED.-Winter bran quoted at \$12 50213 00 iddings, \$13 314 per ton. Scarce and firm. BUTTER .- Dull and lower: fresh dairy, 16 3180 for fair to good; extra, 12@20c; old packed stock

insalable; creamery lower, now quoted at 200 CHEESE .- Unchanged. Michigan full cream held at 11@114c ? D., and New York at same

EGGS.-The market is dull at 11@11%c per doz en. Receipts of fresh are quite heavy. HONEY .- Quoted at 10214c for comb. Extract

ed, 7@9c. Market dull. HAY.-Timothy in car lots, \$8 50@10 50; in small lots, \$10 00@12 00; mixed, \$5@8; straw, in car lots, \$525 50; in small lots, \$8 per ton. Mar

BEANS .- Quoted at \$15820162 per bu. for city hand-picked mediums. Unpicked sell at \$1 @1 35 per bu. These prices are for car lots From store prices are 5 2.10c higher.

SALT .- Michigan, 70c per bbi. in car lots, or 75c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.: n quarter sacks, 72c. HIDES.—Green city, 3%c & tb., country, 3%@

c; cured, No. 1, 4% @5c; No. 2, 2% @3c; calf, No. 4@4%c; No. 2, 3c; veal kip, No. 1, 3c; runners and No. 2, 21, @3c; sheepskins, 75c@\$1 75 as to BEESWAX .- Scarce and firm at 25@35c W b.

POTATOES.-Market steady at a range of 55@ 60c % bu. for car lots, and in small lots 60@65c W bu. Stocks light. DRIED FRUIT .- Higher; quoted at 44@5c for

common, and 9@9%c & b. for evaporated; peaches, 121/2014c. APPLES.-Market steady at \$3@3 75 % bbl. for good to choice. Red Canada are quoted \$4@4 50 er bbl. ONIONS.—The market is firm at \$1 60@1 75 \$3

bu. In foreign Bermuda are offered at 😢 75 per crate, and Spanish at \$1 75. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Selling at \$1 60@1 75 % owt. The supply is liberal and demand light.

CIDER .- Common quoted at 709c @ gallon, packages extra. Clarified, 10c. CABBAGE.-Dull at \$4@5 % 100, outside for small lots. New Southern held at \$1 25@4 40 for 2-bbl crate.

POULTRY .- Live: Fowls and chicks, 9@10c 9.D.; ducks, 11@13c; turkeys, 11@13c; pigeons, 25c, per pair. Spring chickens, 75c@81 per pair. DRESSED VEAL -Quoted at 4@6c 7 1b. by

the carcass. PROVISIONS .- Very little change has taken place in values during the w.ek. Quotations

HAY.—The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday—6 loads: One at \$15. \$14, \$18 50, \$13, 112 and 10.

Tuesday—4 loads: One at \$15, \$14, \$12 50 and

\$11. Wednesday—14 loads: Three at \$13 50 and \$13; two at \$11 50; one at \$14 50, \$14, \$12 50, \$12, \$11 and \$10.

Thursday—23 loads; Six at \$10; four at \$15; three at \$14; two at \$13, \$12 and \$11 50; one at \$14 50, \$18 50' \$11 and \$10 50.

Friday—14 loads: Four at \$14 50; three at \$14; one at \$15, \$13, \$12 50, \$12, \$11 50 and \$10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards. CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle at these yards for the past week numbered 510 head. The demand higher, principally at \$24 @2 80. Stock c ttl; was in excess of the supply and all grades of butchers' cattle sold 10@15 cents higher than steady on Tuesday, ruled active and if m on those of last week. The market closed firm Wednesday, and closed steady on Thursday. with all sold.

Simmons sold Sullivan 10 feeders av 940 lbs at \$3 and a bull weighing 1,380 lbs at \$2 50. Dennis sold Fitzpatrick 3 fair cows av 1,176 lbs at \$2 50. at \$2 50. Standlick sold Brooka 16 choice butchers' steers av 1,115 lbs at \$4 10 and a choice bull

veighing 2,100 lbs at \$3.50. Switzer & Ackley sold Caplis a mixed lot of 25 Switzer & Ackley sold Capils a mixed lot of 25 head of fair butchers' stock av 837 ibs at \$3. Church sold Kamman a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 877 ibs at \$3 15 and 2 choice steers to Knoch av 1,215 ibs at \$3 15 and 2 choice steers to Knoch av 1,215 ibs at \$3 10. Nichols sold McGee a mixed lot of 11 nead of fair butchers' stock av 174 ibs at \$3 75. Glenn sold Billkofski 4 good butchers' steers and heifers av 895 ibs at \$3 69. Standlick sold Knoch 2 good butchers' steers av 905 ibs at \$160. Glenn sold Sullivan 10 feeders av 850 ibs at \$3. Johnson sold Reagan a mixed lot of 9 head on Wednesday. The market was slow on the steep standard for the signest prices of the year. Lorought \$4 15 24 40. Prices declined 56 10 con Tiesday, and another 5 cents was taken on Wednesday. The market was slow

av 965 lbs at \$160.

Glenn sold Sullivan 10 feeders av 850 lbs at \$3.

Johnson sold Reagan a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 794 lbs at \$2 70.

Seeley sold Adgate a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$2 30 and 2 fair butchers' steers to J Wreford av 985 lbs at \$2 80.

\$3 50.

Jeffards sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock av 863 lbs at \$3.

Botsford sold Bussell 4 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 855 lbs at \$3.25.

Loosemore sold McGee a mixed lot of 4 head of good butchers stock av 1,042 lbs at \$3.20.

Patrick sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,008 lbs at \$2.95.

Lomason sold Marx a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,008 lbs at \$2.95.

Shook sold Sullivan 3 feeders av 906 lbs at \$3.05.

Estep sold Gleason a mixed lot of 12 head of good butchers' stock av 1,043 lbs at \$3 15.
Hatey sold Loosemore a mixed ot of 15 head
of fair butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$2 80.
Beardsley sold Caplis a mixed lot of 5 head of

air butchers' stock av 816 lbs at \$2 80. Flieschman sold J Wreford 4 fair butchers' Robestiman sold 5 writter at the decreases steers av 892 lbs at \$150.

Robb sold Marx a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 896 lbs at \$3 15 and a fair cow weighing 1,200 lbs at \$2.75.

Patrick sold McGee a mixed lot of 18 head of good butchers' stock av 844 lbs at \$3 15.

Taggert sold Sullivan 10 good butchers' steers av 1,115 lbs at \$3 75.

on sold Gleason 6 good cows av 1,108 lbs The offeaings of sheep numbered 1,244 head. The supply was light, and although a declin-

was reported at Buffalo, the offerings were disposed of at prices fully higher than those of ast week. Mr. Dennis of Williamston had in a deck of sheared sheep of his own feeding They were very choice, averaging 102 lbs and old at \$4 75 per hundred. Watson sold Allen 72 lambs av 62 lbs at \$5 60

ones sold Burt Spencer 27, part lambs, av Hall sold Fitzpatrick 103 av 100 lbs at \$5 95.

son sold Monahau 34, part lambs, av 63 s at \$5. Bell sold Morey 85, part lambs, av 89 lbs a Sullivan sold Young 40 lambs av 83 lbs at \$5 50

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,265 head he demand for hogs was active, and as the supply was limited buyers paid full last week' rices for the receipts. Lomason sold R S Webb 47 av 167 lbs at

tt sold R S Webb % av 166 lbs at \$1 20. Nott sold R S Webb 75 av 166 lbs at 84 20. Smith sold R S Webb 36 av 179 lbs at 84 22%. Glenn sold R S Webb 18 av 147 lbs at 84 15. Packard Webb Bros 76 av 152 lbs lb \$4 30. Sprague sold Brooka 10 av 148 lbs at 84 20, Jeffards sold R S Webb 22 av 112 lbs at \$4 10. Jeffards sold R S Webb 22 av 112 lbs at \$4 15. Hograt sold R S Webb 32 av 147 lbs at \$4 30. Hogan sold Webb Bros 32 av 147 lbs at \$4 35. Ratep sold R S Webb 17 av 172 lbs at \$4 15. Robb sold Webb Bros 19 av 205 lbs at \$4 15. Robb sold Webb Bros 19 av 205 lbs at \$4 30 Webb sold Webb Bros 70 av 185 lbs at \$4 Patrick sold R S Webb 42 av 162 lbs at \$4 Botsford sold Webb Bros 73 av 164 lbs at \$4 Dennis sold R S Webb 21 av 179 lbs at \$4 Johnson sold R S Webb 17 av 161 lbs at \$4 Johnson sold R S Webb 17 av 16

At the Michigan Central Yards. CATTLE.

Hogan sold Webb Bros 24 av 172 lbs at \$4 20

There was a scarcity of cattle at these yards his week. The quality of the receipts averaged better than those of last week. The demand vas active and for all grades of butchers' cattle the market was a strong 10215 cents better than last week. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 4 25@4 50 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 .84 0024 25

Veal calves...

1,198 lbs at \$3 15 and 5 fair ones to Caplis av 17 lbs at \$2 55. tope sold Philips 8 fair butchers' steers av Ils at \$3 40 and a fair cow weighing 1,000 lbs

at \$2.75.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 20 head of good butchers stock av 981 lbs at \$3.35 and a thin cow weighing 1,000 lbs at \$2.50.

Shanahan sold W eford & Beck 14 good butch-'s' steers av 1,043 lbs at \$3 8". Sutton sold Wreford & Beck 5 good butchers'

teers av 1,140 lbs at \$3 85.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 15 each of 15 thin butchers' stock av 1,420 lbs at \$2.55 and a good cow to Phillips weighing 1,930 lbs Stabler sold Phillips 3 good butchers' steers av

Stabler sold Phillips 3 good butchers' steers av 1,076 its at 48 65.

Spicer sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 1,004 ibs at \$2 69; 5 good oxen to Sullivan av 1,688 ibs at \$3 50 and 4 thin ones av 1,562 ibs at \$2 65.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 17 head of good butchers' stock av 981 ibs at \$3 20; if fair ones to McGee av 872 ibs at \$3 and 2 coarse pows av 1,065 ibs at \$2 25.

Glesson sold Kamman 2 fair cows av 1,090 ibs at \$3 20 good butchers' stock av 981 ibs at \$3 20 good butchers' stock av 981 ibs at \$3 and 2 coarse pows av 1,065 ibs at \$3 25 and 2 coarse pows av 1,065 ibs at \$3 25 and 8 coarse pows to McGee av 1,083 ibs

at \$2.75 and 8 coarse ones to McGee av Bolton sold Mason a mixed lot of 11 head of Bolton sold Mason a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 813 lbs at \$3; a fair butchers' steer to Sullivan weighing 940 lbs at \$24 and a bull weighing 1,400 lbs at \$250. Capwell sold Caplis a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 825 lbs at \$2 65 and 3 goo' oxen to Sullivan av 1,316 lbs at \$3 65. Newman sold Kamman a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,050 lbs at \$3 and a thin heifer weighing 790 lbs at \$2 75.

Bordine sold Sullivan a choice steer weighing 1,170 lbs at \$3 90 and a bull weighing 1,820 lbs at \$3

\$3. C Roe sold Brooka 3 choice shipping steers av C Roe sold B. 1,206 lbs at \$4 20. The receipts of sheep were light, the demand active, and taking the quality of the offerings nto consideration the prices were very high.

CRoe sold Burt Spencer 73 lambs av 63 lbs at Bordine sold Wreford & Beck 64, part lambs vy 75 lbs at \$5 50 and 28 sheared sheep av 76 lbs

at \$3 80. Sutton sold Young 47 av 76 lbs at \$4 75. Spicer sold Burt Spencer 83 lambs av 7 86 85. 30. C Roe sold John Robinson 37 av 68 lbs at \$4. Baker sold Sullivan 104 lambs av 75 lbs at \$6 40 and 35 sheared sheep to Wreford & Beck av 67

The run of hogs was light. There was only ne buyer in the market and he took the reeipts, paying strong last week's prices for Baker sold Webb Bros 28 av 160 lbs at \$4.50, Stander sold Webb Bros 26 av 160 lbs at \$4.20, Canwell sold Webb Bros 51 av 172 lbs at \$4.20 Spicer sold Webb Bros 21 av 140 lbs at \$4.10, C Roe sold Webb Bros 15 av 136 lbs at \$4.20.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 53,:35 against 51,903 last week. Shipments 19,657. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 11,551 head. The market opened up with an active demand rom all classes of buyers and for desirable grades prices were 10 cents higher than on Saturday. Outside buyers purchased all the cattle above \$175. One bunch sold at \$5 20. The next highest was \$4.85. Shippers purchased largely at \$1.0° @4.50, and exporters largely at \$4 40@4 70. Dressed beef men bought 1,282 lb steers as high as \$4 70. They purchased largely at #3 25 24 35. Some 997 lb steers sold at \$3 95, and 1,030 lb steers as high as \$4 15. Fancy cows and heifers sold at \$3 9)23 75. A large number of 1,450.21,750 lb bulls and stags sold at \$3@4. About 700 cornfed Texas cattle averaging 923@937 lbs sold at \$3 (5@3 20. Native cows sold about 5 cents firm, with sales at \$265@375. Prices were On Friday the receipts were light and the m . ket was steady, closing at the following

QUOTATIONS: hoice to fancy, 1,400@1,600 lbs..... ancy cows and heifers.....

Hogs.—Receip's 81,627, against 74,964 las on Tuesday, and another 5 cents was taken off on Wednesday. The market was slow on Thursday and closed weak. On Friday the market was active and advanced 5 cents. Light sold at \$4 05 44 30; heavy packing and shipping, \$4 25 364 30.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 14,643, against 15,343 the previous week. There were 90 car loads of attle on sale Monday. The market ruled with a fairly active demand and prices ranged 10215 cents higher than those of the previous Monday. The best export steers on sale brought \$4 85@5, with good 1,400 to 1,450 lbs steers at \$4 10@4 75 and good 1,050 to 1,850 lbs, \$4 10@ 4 40. Good butchers' stock such as fair, to good fat cows and heifers went off at \$3 40@3 70. Common thin stock was about steady. The receipts for the balance of the week consisted of a few scattering loads which sold at strong Monday's prices, and the market closed on Friday with an upward tendency at the foilow-

Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weigh-weighing 1,300 to 1,400.

Medium Grades—Steers in
Weighing 1,100 to 1,300. ers in fine flesh. quality.

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 bs.

Michigan stock cattle, common o Michigan feeders fair to choice... Fat bulls fair .o extra.....

SHEEP.-Receipts 3,000, against 36 000 the uesday, the receipts being only one los arket was dull in Wednesday and wer, but on Thursany it was ac-gher. The market was fairly active of rices at the close were 5 cents lower aturday. Yorkers, good to choice sul 450, mostly \$450; good light mixed. \$500d medium and heavy, \$450@4 raigst \$420.430. Prices were sur uesday, ruled steady on Wednesday, cents on Thursday and closed of the good to choice Yorkers selling: 40: mediums, heavy, and mixed. 4 40; mediums, heavy, and mixed, \$4 30 pigs, \$4 15@4 25.



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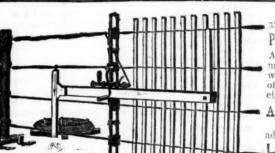
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